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VOL. V NO. 142

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1980 JEDDAH RABI-AL-THANI 2, 1400 A.H.

TWELVE PAGES - ONE RIYAL

But Iraq disclaims visit

Yemeni aide confirms report on government

ADEN, Feb. 17 (R) — A leader of an opposition group in North Yemen said in Aden Sunday he has reached agreement with President Ali Abdullah Saleh to form a new coalition government that will prepare for general elections and a permanent constitution.

The leader, Sultan Ahmed Omar of the Nationalist Democratic Front said that negotiations between the party and President Ali Saleh began in Sanaa in June 1979 and were resumed last January.

The front was a clandestine organization which on several occasions clashed with the Sanaa government.

Omar said the first step of the agreement would be the release of all political detainees, the halting of military operations against each other and the suspension of all laws restricting democratic practices.

He said the new constitution would be endorsed by an elected parliament.

President Ali Saleh said on Feb. 14 that North Yemen would hold election later this year, the first since the country became a republic in 1962.

Meanwhile, a joint military committee of North and South Yemen began meetings Sunday to discuss the integration of their security and armed forces. The two countries plan an eventual merger and various committees have been formed to work out the details.

The leader of the South Yemen committee, Deputy Defense Minister Col. Ahmad Salem Obaid, said the committee's work was progressing, while the North Yemeni acting Chief of Staff Col. Ali Al-Mansour,

described the committee as "positive to a large extent," so far.

The meeting comes after a report by the Arab News of an impending government change, which was denied by Yemeni officials. North Yemeni Minister of Information Yehia Al-Arashi on Feb. 12 said that a government reshuffle was "not being contemplated." A statement by Arashi, distributed by North Yemen's embassy here, also said the government of Abdul Ghani would remain in office to carry out the \$3.5 billion development plan begun more than two years ago.

In addition, the statement, which was also published by the Saba News Agency, said the government was preparing for a general election. Arab News and the Amman paper Al-Rai had predicted in their Jan. 31 issues an imminent cabinet reshuffle in North Yemen, apparently linked with moves to unify the country with South Yemen.

Arab diplomatic sources in Amman had said the reports were essentially correct.

BAGHDAD, Feb. 17 (R) — Al-Thawra newspaper, mouthpiece of the Iraqi ruling Baath Party, Sunday denied press reports that Iraq and the United States would resume diplomatic relations, broken off by Iraq after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The newspaper was commenting on a report by Arab News earlier this week which quoted U.S. and Arab sources in Washington as saying that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein would visit Washington later this year to mark the restoration of the diplomatic ties.

Afghan fighters report killing 50 Kabul troops

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Feb. 17 (R) — Afghan freedom fighters Sunday reported constant night fighting between their forces and Afghan government troops around the eastern city of Jalalabad.

One group of insurgents, Hezbe Islami, said its men had killed 50 Afghan soldiers and wounded 30 in a major raid on the city last Friday night.

Hezbe Islami said in a statement that Soviet troops had been involved in the fighting around Jalalabad, about 50 miles (80km) from Pakistan's north west frontier, but other groups with offices in Peshawar said only Afghan soldiers took part.

"There has been fighting around Jalalabad every night for the past two weeks," a spokesman said.

Freedom fighter spokesman with offices in Peshawar, 25 miles (40 km) from Pakistan's mountainous border with Afghanistan, said heavy fighting was also taking place between Muslims and government forces in the northeastern provinces of Badkhash and Takhar, which border the Soviet Union.

They said they had no indication of casualties but one said.

"A lot of people have been killed on both sides."

The fighters, operating in groups of 10 or 15, were staging frequent ambushes around Jalalabad, the spokesman said.

Jalalabad University and schools had been closed indefinitely, he said.

The fighters said demonstrations against the Soviet-backed regime of Babrak Karmal had been staged recently in Kandahar in southwestern Afghanistan.

No independent confirmation of the assertions was available here.

Meanwhile, the semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram said Sunday that two battalions of South Yemeni troops had been airlifted to Kabul to fight alongside Soviet forces against Afghan rebels.

In a report from Aden, the newspaper also said South Yemen provided the Soviet Union with an air base equipped with sophisticated weapons and anti-aircraft batteries.

Another Cairo daily, Al-Akhar, also

reported South Yemeni troops were airlifted to Afghanistan. It too gave no source for its report.

Al-Ahram said, "A Soviet plot to infiltrate the Arab region has become apparent."

The Soviet military presence in South Yemen, Ethiopia and Afghanistan serves the Soviet strategy in the region," it added. In other developments, former Indian external affairs minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee Sunday proposed the creation of a non-aligned observers group to control Afghanistan's borders.

Vajpayee suggested the setting up by non-aligned countries of an "observation group" whose members would be stationed on Afghanistan's borders to ensure that no Afghan guerrillas were trained or supplied with arms by any foreign country.

He told a press conference in the central Indian city of Indore that Afghanistan's security was linked with that of other countries in the region.

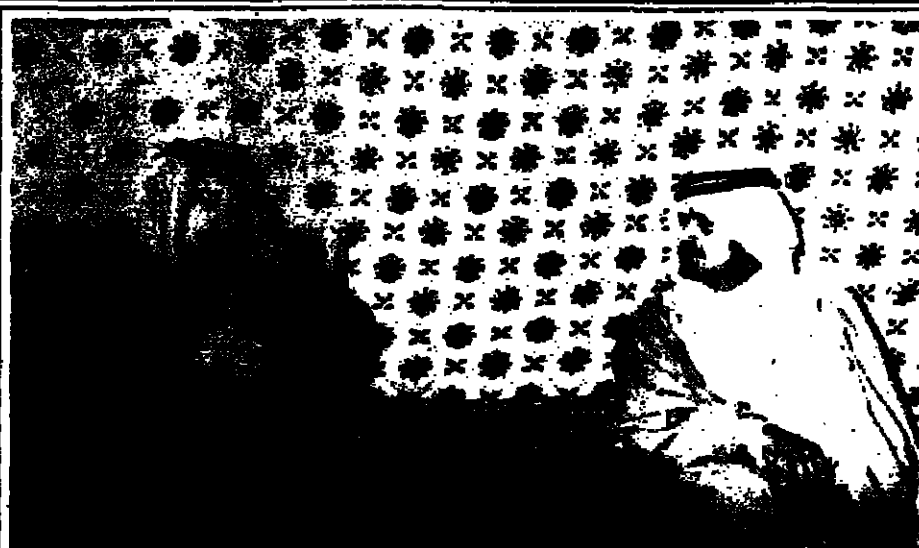
Meanwhile, a spokesman for Afghanistan's embassy in Pakistan denied Saturday the growing speculation that President Babrak Karmal has been removed from office.

"There is absolutely no truth in the speculation regarding the removal of the Afghan president," the spokesman said. "Had there been any change, we would have been informed of it."

Rumors fueled by Karmal's absence from public view began circulating last week around Kabul, Karmal, installed by the Soviets as president last Christmas in the bloody coup that toppled another pro-Moscow president, Hafizullah Amin, was not known to have been seen for more than a week outside the heavily guarded "People's Palace."

Diplomats living nearby said they heard bursts of automatic weapons fire inside the building.

The speculation about Karmal also included indications he had been replaced by Afghanistan's vice president and deputy prime minister, Asadullah Sarwari.



MEETS KING: King Khalid Sunday receives the Qatari Foreign Minister Ahmad bin Said Al Thani.



MAURITANIAN MINISTER: Crown Prince Fahd receives Mauritanian Finance Minister Ahmed Ould Al-Zein at the royal palace in Riyadh Sunday. Zeln, who arrived here early Sunday, was welcomed at the airport by a representative of the Royal Protocol.

Israelis in Cairo

Egypt criticizes policy of building settlements

CAIRO, Feb. 17 (R) — Egypt Sunday repeated its criticism of Israel's policy of building Jewish settlements in occupied Arab lands and said this would obstruct the Middle East peace process.

Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makram Ebeid told parliament Egypt considered the Israeli policy a major obstacle in Middle East peace negotiations.

Ebeid's statement, reported by the official Middle East News Agency, said, "This policy shows Israel's stubbornness in claiming sovereignty over Arab lands."

"The continuation of this Jewish settlement policy will only encourage the Palestinians to reject any agreement on Palestinian autonomy" in the Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He also referred to Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil's letter to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance denouncing Israel's decision to allow settlements in Be'er on the West Bank.

Ebeid told parliament that Khalil told Vance Egypt considered the move illegal and detrimental to the chances of a just peace in the Middle East.

However a team of Israeli diplomats arrived in Cairo Sunday to set up their first embassy in an Arab country.

Led by senior official Yusef Hadass, said the team will raise the Israeli flag over the embassy in the fashionable district of Dokki.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry official Adel Zaki received the Israeli diplomats at the airport.

Ambassador-designate Dr. Eliyahu Ben-

Elissar will go to Cairo at the end of next week in another step toward putting into effect the Egypt-Israel peace treaty signed almost a year ago.

Hadass, a veteran foreign ministry official, said, "This is a very exciting moment for all of us. We shall now have to make a special effort to develop day-to-day relations based on mutual physical presence."

"I feel sure that this is not an isolated step. We shall now have to work hard to repair the effects of 30 years of hostile propaganda broadcasts in the Egyptian press and communications media."

The embassy staff was accompanied by about 50 Israeli reporters who will spend two days in Cairo.

Egyptian diplomats are due in Tel Aviv in the next few days. Officials here said Saturday they would depart Sunday, but the official Middle East News Agency and the semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper said they would go on Wednesday.

The ambassadors-designate, Elissar of Israel and Saad Muride of Egypt, will formally present their credentials to Presidents Anwar Sadat in Cairo and Yitzhak Navon in Jerusalem respectively on March 26.

But Egyptian officials said Muride would present a note along with his credentials stating that Egypt did not recognize a united Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish state.

The status of Arab East Jerusalem is a major obstacle in the present negotiations between the two countries about autonomy for the 1.2 million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Refugees flee village

60 Lebanese die

KFOUR EL AARBI, Lebanon, Feb. 17 (R) — About 60 inhabitants of a north Lebanese village were killed in a six-day artillery barrage which pulverised their homes, residents said Sunday.

Refugees from the right-wing Falangist controlled village of Onat said rotting corpses lay trapped under flattened houses and in open ground.

"The village is totally destroyed. Sinking bodies are everywhere," Mikhail Yusef Badawi told Reuters. He brought his pregnant wife and seven children out of Onat in driving snow early this morning.

There was no independent confirmation of the casualty figures suffered in artillery battles this week between Falangist militiamen and Syrian forces backing rightist supporters of former President Suleiman Franjhi.

The Syrians renewed heavy shelling of Onat and surrounding villages this morning and correspondents saw Falangist reinforcements being brought up to the battle zone.

Thousands of villagers have fled from the battles involving feuding rightist militias and wide areas are without food and power supplies.

Falangist fighters resting in Kfour El Aarbi after six days in positions round Onat, five km away, also estimated that about 60 villagers had died in the shelling which started Tuesday.

They put their own losses at four compared with dozens on the Syrian side, though Falangist headquarters in Beirut said 10 militiamen were killed and 15 wounded.

"The Syrians lost 14 men in one day alone when they tried to storm Onat Wednesday. They thought the massive bombardment would make it easy to take the place over, but we fought them off," Afif Malkoun, a local Falangist militia commander said.

The Falangists took correspondents up to

the rugged battle zone under cover of darkness Saturday night. But a planned inspection of Onat was cancelled because militiamen said the situation there was too dangerous.

The only statement on the fighting so far by the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) was issued two days ago.

It said the Syrians had cut off Onat and were combing the village in search of militiamen who had ambushed an ADF patrol Wednesday, killing one soldier and wounding three.

Premier Selim Hoss Sunday appealed for a ceasefire after meeting ADF officers and security officials.

Tuesday night Lebanese President Elias Sarkis announced an initiative aimed at achieving national entente in the country which has been split by civil war and violence for five years.

President Sarkis, who made the announcement after an extraordinary cabinet meeting, said he would be discussing how to achieve national accord with all Lebanese leaders in the near future.

The blood feud between the Franjhihs and the Falangists dates back to a massacre in June, 1978 of 32 Franjhih supporters, including the ex-president's son, his wife and daughter. The Falangists were blamed for the attack.

Commander Malkoun said Franjhih had secured Syrian help against the Falangists when he visited Damascus earlier this month. He said that the Syrians had brought up tanks and artillery round Onat and controlled all strategic positions round a village in the Falangist hilltop stronghold of Niba.

Falangist sources said the Syrians were using long-range artillery stationed more than 15 kms away to pound the village as well as B.M.-21 "Stalin Organs" which launch 40 rockets simultaneously.

Gaza under 24-hour curfew

TEL AVIV, Feb. 17 (R) — The Israeli army maintained a 24-hour curfew on main streets in the center of Gaza town Sunday, following two grenade attacks which killed two Israelis and a local Arab Saturday.

Ten other people, including soldiers, Israeli civilians and local residents, were wounded.

Gaza mayor Rashad Shawa told reporters Sunday he deplored the attack as he was against murder and violence.

"But it was probably the result of the Israeli government's decision to allow Jews to settle inside Hebron, and because of the West Bank autonomy negotiations which do not take Palestinian rights into consideration, as well as the normalization of relations with Egypt," he said.

In Damascus Palestinian commandos claimed responsibility for the bomb attack in Gaza.

The Palestine news agency Wafa quoted a commando spokesman as saying that the commandos attacked the vehicle while it was parked in the town's main square.

The attack also injured Israeli reinforcements who rushed to the scene, the spokesman said.

An earlier Israeli police report said that three persons, were hurt in the second attack, which police said was caused by a time bomb.

Israeli occupation officials immediately imposed a curfew on the town.

Meanwhile the mayor of Nablus, largest town on the occupied West Bank, said Sunday that one of the residents had become a mental wreck as a result of torture on an Israeli prison.

Nadjar Ya'afouri, 23, had been released last week after serving two years of administrative detention but was immediately transferred to a mental home near Bethlehem.

His lawyer, Mrs. Felicia Aer, said her client was now mentally ill, unable to speak or look after himself without help.

Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka told Reuters that Ya'afouri had been released in a most serious condition. "He is paralysed and is

incapable of performing any action on his own. He does not react to anything."

"His condition is the result of torture undergone while in Ramle Prison," he said.

Shaka said Ya'afouri had been detained without any charges being made against him, and without trial.

"The military authorities refused to say why he had been arrested despite all our appeals," he said.

"I appealed to the ministry of defense and army officers to release him a year ago, when it was still possible to save him. But I got no reply," he said.

The case of Ya'afouri was among the subjects discussed by the Nablus mayor in a conversation with Major Gen Danny Matt, military coordinator for the occupied West Bank as a result of which the defense establishment had planned to expel Shaka.

The decision was reversed after a public outcry and an appeal to the supreme court.

The army declined to comment on the reports of Ya'afouri's condition, but Gen. Matt said a statement would be issued later.

Wives and relatives of Palestinian prisoners held in Nablus prison staged a sit-in demonstration in the Nablus town hall Sunday to protest against conditions in the jail.

They said that wardens had used tear gas to break up a riot inside the prison last week, when inmates protested they lacked sufficient blankets for the winter cold.

Mayor Shaka said that some of the 500 prisoners had been injured.

Israeli pound declines

TEL AVIV, Feb. 17 (R) — The Israeli pound is now worth one-hundredth of its 1951 value, when the cost of living index was first compiled.

A 7.3 per cent increase in the index last month, announced on Friday, brought the cumulative index to over 10,000 based on September 1951 as 100 points. Inflation during 1979 ran at 111.4 per cent.

By Claudia Wright

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (NYT) — In the view of Iraq, the most powerful Arab state in the Middle East, American policy after Afghanistan faces a momentous choice. The choice is whether the United States intends to reinforce the principle of non-intervention, behind which it has rallied most of the world, or will emasculate it even further by installing new bases and military forces in a heightened regional competition with the Russians.

Iraq's emergence in the Arab world and the Gulf is the product of several factors. In modern weaponry and level of military readiness, Iraq is now more than a match for Iran, and probably for Egypt, too.

By negotiating mutual-security guarantees with Syria, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, Iraq has displaced Egypt as the spokesman of the Arab consensus. Internally, the regime is popular and secure. Inflation, food shortages and official corruption, which eat away at the stability of many regimes, pose no problem in Baghdad.

Iraq's rapidly growing oil reserves and relatively low rate of production, together with the protection it has afforded its foreign reserves from dollar depreciation or

Powerful Iraq challenges U.S. strategists

seizure, give it considerable leverage in the complex manipulation of the "oil weapon."

Iraq is adamant that neither superpower have a role to play in the region or surrounding waters. For this reason, its opposition to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is matched equally by its concern with Washington's plan to increase the level of American military activity in the area.

Although Iraq is linked with the Soviet Union by the 1972 friendship treaty, it voted with the majority at the United Nations in calling on Moscow to remove its troops from Afghanistan. This is not unusual: Baghdad has sharply criticized Soviet intervention in Ethiopia and Southern Yemen.

From the Iraqi point of view, the Soviet push into Afghanistan is the sixth significant superpower intervention in the region encompassing the Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf in the last year. The first on Baghdad's list was the dispatch of

American arms aid in response to the Yemen conflict last March. The second was the French coup d'etat in the Central African Republic in September, which replaced Emperor Bokassa with a candidate flown in with French paratroops.

The third was the American naval movement in November into the Indian Ocean threatening intervention in Iran, the Gulf islands and the Strait of Hormuz.

The fourth is regarded as Egyptian military support, with American aid and encouragement, of the Moroccan side in the Sabharwar war. The dispatch of French naval units, equipment and military advisers last week to Tunisia is the sixth and most recent case.

But the most serious superpower intervention remains for the Iraqis, as for the majority of Arabs, American support of Israel, both in the occupation and resettlement of the West Bank and in Israeli military forays into Lebanon and Syria.

Officials in Baghdad therefore do not regard the Afghanistan situation as an isolated crisis. Rather, they see it as part of

the traditional pattern of superpower efforts to dominate and exploit the region for economic and strategic ends.

An Iraqi strategy has been quietly pursued for the last six months to counteract American plans for rearmament of Egypt, fresh military aid to Morocco, intensified militarization of the Indian Ocean, and development of air and naval facilities in Oman, Somalia and Kenya.

The details have been worked out at meetings of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, at the Havana conference of nonaligned nations, the Arab summit meeting at Tunis, as well as through a series of little-noticed bilateral agreements with Somalia, Djibouti, Zambia, Mozambique, Madagascar, the Seychelles, Spain, Greece and Cyprus.

The strategy is to contest each foothold that America tries to gain by inducements of oil-supply and development aid, and not-so-subtle warnings of internal and external pressure. For example, Oman was warned that if it accepted American

military forces, the Omani Liberation Front would increase its attacks, Somalia, which receives 52 per cent of its oil from Iraq, has been persuaded not to accept Pentagon requests for military facilities, while Djibouti, Madagascar and the Seychelles are being encouraged to reduce their commitments to French and English naval presence.

American military planners may discover that the price they pay for reopening the Turkish base at Incirlik may well be reductions in port facilities in Greece and loss of the British and American air base at Akrotiri in Cyprus. Cyprus depends on Iraq for 63 per cent of its oil and looks to both Syria and Iraq for its expanding trade. It abstained in the United Nations vote on Afghanistan.

Superpower involvement has never before been contested over so wide an area and with such resourcefulness as Iraq is now mobilizing. The challenge to America in the Afghanistan crisis, as in Iran, is whether it can restrain its reaction within the limits of the non-intervention principle. If not, as Iraq sees it, the presidential response will wind up putting the United States in the same position as the Russians, overexposed and underinsured in the weakest regimes in the region.

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Aba Al Khail briefed on aid plan to Turkey

GENEVA, Feb. 17 (AP) — West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer stopped over here Saturday night on a flight to Ankara to brief his Saudi Arabian opposite number on the latest plans for international financial assistance to Turkey.

Matthöfer and Finance Minister Aba al Khail met for more than an hour in the Geneva residence of Ulrich Sahm, head of the West German mission to the United Nations office here and ambassador in Ankara up to late last year.

Matthöfer told reporters the talks with Aba

al Khail, currently on a tour of European countries, were purely informative. He then left for Turkey.

Matthöfer leads a delegation of more than 20 ranking officials from six West German ministries.

The talks in Ankara are to prepare the ground for a conference of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which made available more than \$900 million to Turkey last year. It is generally expected that the 1980 OECD package will be bigger.

Saudi Comment

By Abdullah Omar Khayyat

Al Jazirah

It was said recently that the Saudi Real Estate Development Fund is examining the possibility of involvement in price setting for buildings and housing complexes established with SRPDF loans.

The idea is that properties built with state support are similar to foodstuffs whose importers get subsidies from the government to sell them at the official price.

The fund should have had a program for this purpose long before granting loans to applicants. But it is a change for the better, though innumerable loans have already been granted throughout Saudi Arabia. So many that most buildings in the Kingdom have been constructed with state aid and the price of this is a real burden to most tenants.

The state first granted loans to Saudis wishing to set up their own houses, for public interest and to alleviate the housing crisis at that time.

Public interest consists not only of an increased number of buildings but also low rents. The state had thought when flats outnumber prospective tenants, prices would go down according to the law of supply and demand. But they did not.

Because of landlord greed some would rather keep their flats empty for years, instead of lower exorbitant rents. The state has no alternative but to intervene and put an end to such greed and fix the rents as it does other subsidized items.

Let's hope that the development fund's intention to put a ceiling on rents will happen soon.



BY SAUDIA: Muhammad Ali Clay arrived in Jeddah Saturday night from London on board a Saudi airliner piloted by Capt. Sayess. Clay, on a week-long visit to the Kingdom, was received upon arrival by Saudi Public Relations Director for the Arab Countries Mahmoud Mounin. Picture shows from left, Mounin, Capt. Sayess and Muhammad Ali Clay. The boxing champion Sunday met children in Jeddah, talked and joked with them. He engaged some of the boys in a bout, but his fist was helpless in the face of innocent smiles. Ali will visit sports installations in Jeddah Monday and meet the press.

Yamani meets Korean minister

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Feb. 17 — Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources met with visiting Korean Minister of Construction Gong Wan Chou.

The two officials discussed possible contributions of Korean firms in projects of the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu as well as housing projects in the Kingdom.

The discussions are part of an on-going dialogue between the two countries to build a firm foundation for economic ties. Korean exports to the Kingdom in 1978 were at a modest \$707 million, but that doesn't represent the level of Korean involvement in the Saudi economy.

Korean contractors now employ more than 50,000 of their countrymen on projects worth several billion dollars in the Kingdom, including construction of the new port at Jubail, housing, hospital and electrification projects.

WEATHER

The weather will be cloudy to partly cloudy in the northern, parts of the central, eastern and western regions. There may be scattered thunderstorms.

Temperatures will drop slightly in the western sector of the Kingdom.

Winds will be north-westerly in the northern, western regions, southerly in the southern, central and eastern regions. They will become active in the northern and central regions, raising sand and limiting horizontal vision.

Sea conditions will be medium to choppy in the Red Sea, moderate to light in the Gulf. Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade):

Mecca	29	12
Jeddah	28	18
Riyadh	23	13
Dhahran	22	15
Medina	26	15
Taif	24	11
Jizan	32	34
Hail	16	07
Turaif	10	05
Arar	17	06
Jouf	16	06
Abha	19	12

Ministers hold talks on health

RIYADH, Feb. 17 (SPA) — Minister of Health Dr. Hussain Al Jazairi Sunday met Italian minister of health, Renato Altissimo. They discussed ways of promoting health cooperation between the two countries. Al Jazairi arrived here Saturday on a five day visit.

British Member of Parliament and former minister of health, David Ennals, Sunday visited the King Faisal Teaching of Riyadh University. He toured divisions of the hospital which will be opened at the beginning of the

next academic year. Ennals arrived here earlier in the morning at the invitation of Dr. Al Jazairi on a five day visit. He was received at the airport by officials of the Ministry of Health.

In another development Interior Minister Prince Naif has paid for the treatment of 24 persons from Qassim area last year. The citizens received treatment abroad and returned after recovery, the director of administrative affairs of Buraidah supreme court, Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah Al-Jaser said.

Statute for gold trade planned

RIYADH, Feb. 17 — A new draft statute for gold trade in Saudi Arabia has been prepared by the Commerce Ministry and will be approved shortly by the Council of Ministers. Al Riyadh reported Sunday.

The 26-article statute will regulate the gold trade and specify sanctions for violation of the statute's provisions.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce said that the statute will remedy many shortcomings in the gold trade currently practiced on the local market.

He said that persons convicted of fraud could be punished with a SR100,000 fine and five-year prison term.

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On Palestinian issue

Egypt backs British bid for new U.N. resolution

CAIRO, Feb. 17 (AP) — Egypt has expressed support for British-sponsored efforts for a new U.N. Security Council resolution on the Palestinian question as an initiative that could lead to a comprehensive Mideast settlement.

The British-led move in the United Nations is aimed at rephrasing U.N. Resolution 242 to make it recognize Palestinian rights in self-determination as well as stipulating on Israel's right to live in peace within secure borders.

Resolution 242 only referred to the Palestinians as refugees although it called on Israel to withdraw from Arab territories it occupied in the 1967 war.

"Egypt is following the European move and is ready to accept any initiative that could help achieve a just Mideast settlement and stimulate the Palestinian autonomy negotiations," the official Middle East News Agency said Saturday.

A similar attempt led by the United States failed five months ago because of stiff Israeli opposition.

The Egyptian favorable reaction followed a visit to Cairo by American Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry.

McHenry has said that a "radical (Israeli) settlement policy" might prompt a reconsideration of U.N. Resolution 242 on which Mideast peace talks are based.

The American diplomat made the remarks Thursday while addressing a gathering of about 30 academics and journalists at the U.S. Cultural Center in Cairo.

He was commenting on an Israeli cabinet decision taken last week to allow Jews to settle in the West Bank town of Hebron. The decision drew strong protests from both Egypt and the United States.

Egypt and the U.S. said the Israeli decision, if implemented, would be a setback for the already stalled Palestinian self-rule negotiations which Washington is sponsoring.

McHenry suggested that some European states were considering a new U.N. resolution as an alternative to the autonomy talks which are being boycotted by the Palestinians.

But Israel warned that if the United States used the settlement issue as a justification for a change in its Mideast policy, "this would be destructive to the peace-making process."

McIntyre meets Egyptian leader

Sadat stresses U.S. military aid

CAIRO, Feb. 17 (AP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat met Saturday with James McIntyre, director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, who was accompanied by four congressmen.

The delegation, which arrived from Tel Aviv Friday, is on a week-long inspection tour of U.S. economic and military aid programs in Egypt and Israel, the two largest recipients of U.S. aid.

Rep. Robert Giaino, D-Conn., said after

190 Moroccans killed, Polisario Front claims

ALGIERS, Feb. 17 (R) — Polisario guerrillas fighting for an independent Western Sahara claimed Sunday they killed 190 Moroccan soldiers and shot down a French-made Mirage fighter of the Moroccan Air Force in an attack on the coastal town of Bojador.

A Polisario communique issued in Algiers said the attack was staged on Thursday.

The Polisario has claimed to have destroyed four Moroccan Mirages since last September.

meeting Sadat that Egypt's requests for increased military assistance should be considered "in a favorable light."

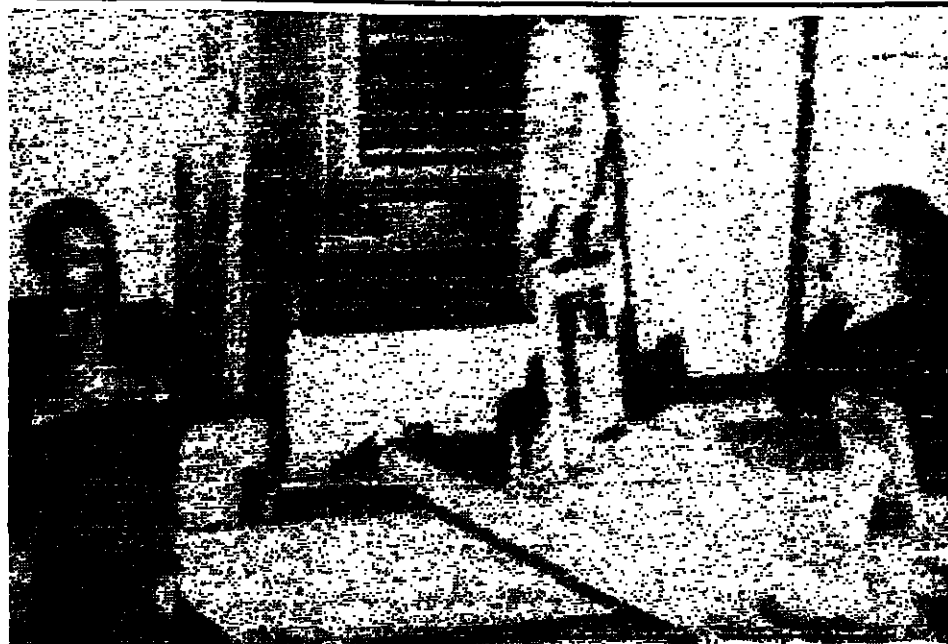
He said, however, "it is an open question" whether Congress would agree to sell the most-advanced U.S. fighter planes, the F15 and F16, to Egypt. Israeli officials have opposed the sale.

Sadat stressed the importance of strengthening his armed forces, equipped mainly with aging Soviet equipment, to stave off Soviet influence in the area, delegation members said.

"Sadat impressed upon us the importance of being ready, willing and able to check Russian aggression in the area by providing adequate economic and military aid," Rep. Martin A. Russo, D-Ill., said.

He said the Egyptian leader praised U.S. economic help, without which "Egypt couldn't have made it in the last year" while other Arab countries were boycotting Sadat's government for signing a peace agreement with Israel.

Egypt is currently getting about \$1.1 billion a year in economic aid and the Carter administration is considering giving Egypt five to six billion dollars in military credits.



IN AMMAN: King Hussein receives U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry Saturday. McHenry is on a seven-nation fact finding tour. He has already visited Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Lebanon. After Jordan, he will go to Israel and Tunisia.

At Libya's request

Italy probing Sadr's disappearance

ROME, Feb. 17 (AP) — At Libya's request, Italian authorities are reopening an investigation into the disappearance of Lebanese religious leader Imam Mousa Sadr who was reported missing during a 1978 visit to Libya.

Magistrates reported Saturday that the Libyan embassy in Rome had suggested further investigations, claiming that the 55-year-old leader of Lebanon's Shiites did not disappear in Libya.

The embassy reportedly told the magistrates that the Imam arrived in Rome August 31, 1978 on a flight from Tripoli.

However, the only thing turned up during the earlier Italian investigation were a Rome

Ghali starts visit to Switzerland

GENEVA, Feb. 17 (R) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali was met at Geneva Airport Sunday by Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert at the start of an official two-day visit to Switzerland.

In talks beginning in Berne Monday, the two men are expected to review the Middle East situation including the Swiss government decision to hold talks at a date to be fixed with the Palestine Liberation Organization, as part of its policy of neutrality.

Ghali will also meet Swiss President Georges-Andre Chevallaz.

In a brief statement on arrival, Ghali said his visit was intended to maintain what he described as excellent relations between the two countries, while giving him an opportunity to explain Egypt's policy of promoting peace in the Middle East.

airport customs card submitted in the Imam's name and his luggage found at a Rome hotel, the magistrates said.

Shiite Muslims in Lebanon and Iran at the time accused Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi of seizing Imam Sadr.

Sadr's disappearance came to worldwide attention on Sept. 8, 1979 when three Lebanese hijackers seized an Alitalia airliner flying from Tehran to Rome to protest what they described as a lack of action in locating the holy man.

The hijackers flew to Tehran and surrendered to the Islamic government of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Ethiopian diplomat found dead in Sudan

KHARTOUM, Feb. 17 (R) — An Ethiopian embassy diplomat was found dead and his body was lifted from the River Nile near Khartoum Friday, diplomatic sources here said Saturday.

They identified the diplomat, who was reported missing for the last two days, as Tafari Aiehi, 29, and said it was believed he had committed suicide.

McHenry confers with Hussein

AMMAN, Feb. 17 (AP) — American U.N. Ambassador Donald McHenry arrived here from Lebanon Saturday and immediately went into a meeting with King Hussein at the Basman Royal Palace.

The king briefed McHenry about Jordan's stance on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the U.S.-sponsored Egyptian-Israeli peace process, palace officials said.

Hussein reaffirmed his rejection of the U.S.-arranged Camp David frameworks for peace in the Middle East, insisting on a comprehensive settlement based on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories seized during the 1967 war, these officials said.

The king underscored the importance of returning the old sector of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and told McHenry that the Palestinians must be accorded a chance to manifest their own destiny, they added.

McHenry has already visited Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Lebanon. After Jordan, he will go to Israel and Tunisia.

Illegal workers warned to obey UAE labor rules

ABU DHABI, Feb. 17 (R) — Thousands of foreigners working illegally in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have been given an extra four months to put their papers in order and avoid being deported, the official Emirates News Agency (WAM) said.

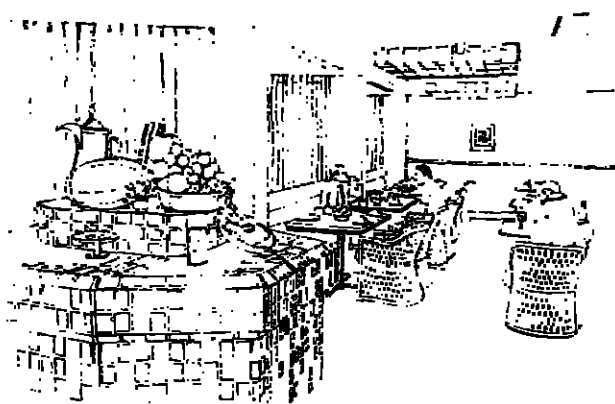
The government had previously given illegal workers, mostly Asians, until next Thursday to obey labor regulations and the labor ministry said the deadline would not be extended.

The agency quoted official sources as saying UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan Al-Nahayan, ruler of Abu Dhabi, ordered the extension personally Saturday.

Sheikh Zayed earlier had talks with Vice President Sheikh Rashid Ben Said Al-Maktoum, ruler of Dubai, where government offices have been crowded with foreigners rushing to regularize papers before the deadline.

Asian diplomats estimate there are at least 350,000 Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis in the UAE providing the bulk of skilled and unskilled labor.

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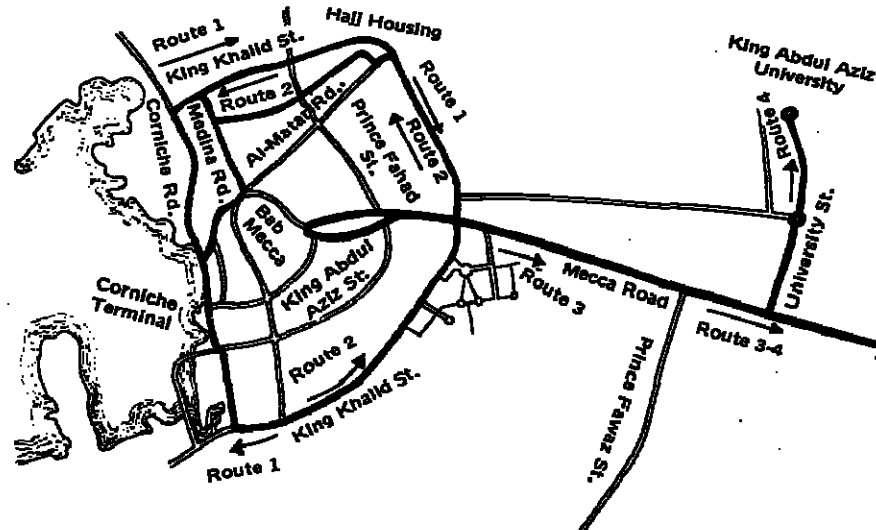
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Route 1
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Route 2
From Corniche terminal Southwards to Mina Sq., Dar El Shifa Hosp., Television, Kilo 2 bridge, Air base, Old Airport, below the new Air Port's bridge, Al Medina Road intersection, Southwards to Al Kurbi Station (terminal) — Al Jawhara building, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tihama, Corniche Terminal.

Route 3
From Bab Mecca Eastwards to Kilo-9.

Route 4
From Bab Mecca Eastwards to the Toyota Station Northwards to the University gates.

The Saudi Public Transport Co. would like to announce to the kind Public that this is only the first stage and will be followed by several others so that the company's services will cover all the populated areas of Jeddah.

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DAY AFTER TOMORROW



FARE: S.R. 1

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For failing to protect Afghan's Amin Soviet commits suicide

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP) — A Soviet general, assigned to protect former Afghan President Hafizullah Amin, committed suicide when he fled to Moscow for a security breach in which his charge was killed, the *London Observer* reported Sunday.

The independent weekly said Lt. Gen. Igor Paputin was blamed for the Afghan leader's death and shot himself on arrival at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport. Previous Western reports had said Paputin died in Afghanistan.

The Moscow-dated story contradicted earlier reports that Amin was executed in a Soviet-engineered coup in Afghanistan Dec. 27. Instead, the *Observer* said, Amin was "killed by mistake, according to a new account from informed Russian sources in Moscow."

Viets attack China peasants

BEIJING, Feb. 17 (AP) — China accused Vietnam of shelling and firing at peasants in the border of Guangxi and Yunnan provinces in the traditional Chinese spring festival.

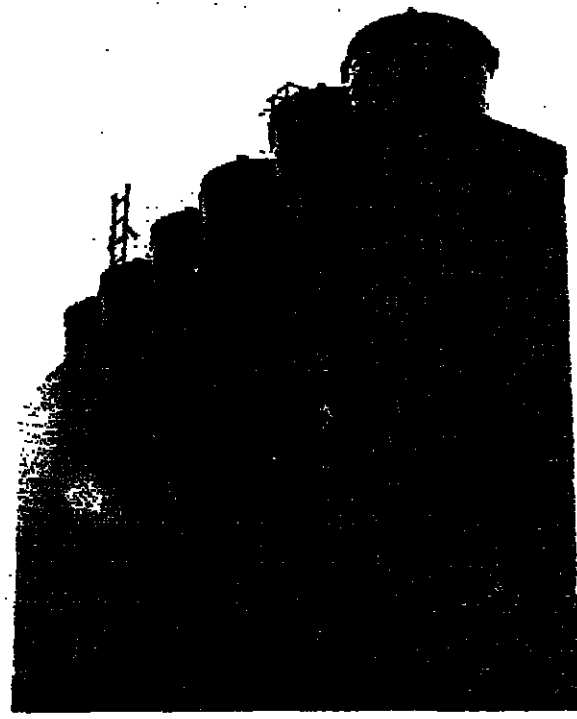
The official news agency said Vietnamese soldiers "conducted armed provocations" 35 times along the Chinese border in Guangxi autonomous region and 18 times in Yunnan during the first 10 days of February.

It said Soviet leaders at first turned down requests for intervention from two of Afghanistan's communist presidents, Nur Mohammad Taraki and his successor, Amin, who were faced with a growing rebellion by anti-communist rebels. Soviet policy changed course, with the Kremlin deciding to send troops to Afghanistan to "improve the strategic position against China — not against Pakistan or Iran. The Afghan frontier is believed to lie close to Chinese missile sites," the *Observer* said.

After the Soviets began their Christmas day airlift of troops into Afghanistan, the report said, Amin was moved to a palace on the outskirts of Kabul which was easier to guard, and he was to be demoted.

On Feb. 2, it said, Vietnamese forces bombarded villages near Yelien Mountain in Yunnan, destroying dozens of houses of peasants of the Yao nationality.

On Feb. 3, it said, Vietnam shelled and fired at Shuitou village, Maguan county, Yunnan. On the same day, it said, Vietnam shelled a caravan of the Jinchang commune which was delivering goods for the spring festival.



UP IN SMOKE: These chimneys on the showpiece Guy's Hospital in London have serious structural faults and could lead to the closure of the 200-bed extension opened in 1975 at a cost of £14 million. Cracks have been found in each of the chimneys and one has already collapsed. The cost of repairs is estimated at one million pounds.

As S. African discontent grows

Police seize illegal arms

PRETORIA, South Africa, Feb. 17 (AP) — Police seized a large arms cache smuggled into South Africa from Mozambique by the banned African National Congress, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman said Saturday a number of arrests may be made soon in connection with the discovery of the weapons in northern Natal province, near the Mozambique border.

The ANC has been accused of a series of recent guerrilla attacks on police stations in rural areas and black townships. And the Moscow-backed group claimed responsibility for last month's bold assault on a suburban bank near the capital of Pretoria. Three guerrillas and two hostages died in a vain bid to force the government to release black political prisoners.

The police spokesman, Lt. Col. Leon Mellet, said the police had been tipped off about the arms caches and discovered large numbers of Russian-made AK-47 assault rifles, hand grenades and "some very high-powered explosives."

Discontent among the black majority in this white-ruled country has reached levels as high as were reported at the end of the 1976 Soweto riots, a survey has shown.

The laws of apartheid—which means "apartness" in the Dutch-based Afrikaans language spoken by 60 per cent of the 4.5 million whites here—cover everything from restaurant facilities, education, labor laws, housing, sex and even marriage across the color line.

Some of the more obvious signs of apartheid are being dismantled, such as eliminating segregated toilets, restaurants and hotel

facilities. But these occur mostly in places frequented by foreign tourists. As a result unrest still occurs among the black populace.

The survey said that if the government's promise to improve the status of blacks is not fulfilled "South Africa runs a severe risk of new disturbances if some flashpoint occurs."



The survey reported that 72 per cent of the xhosa-speaking blacks and 71 per cent of the zulu speakers in the country are angry or unhappy with their lives. The survey was conducted by Natal University for a commission set up by the government of the Ciskei to investigate the black homeland's prospects for independence. The government wants the Ciskei to join three other homelands that have accepted independence, but the commission urged Ciskei leaders to reject it unless all Ciskeians were allowed to retain their South African citizenship.

The national party government's policy has been to handle the problem of granting political power to the blacks by creating mini-nations of areas previously declared black homelands.

So far three of 10 homelands, Bophuthatswana, Trvnaski and Venda, have accepted independence. But none has been recognized by any country other than South Africa.

Most of the blacks surveyed held hope for improvements in racial relations here. But the report added, "Policy changes for Africans in the cities are not sufficiently highly viewed to have tempered the discontent, which now seems more serious than it was during the tail-end of the Soweto disturbances."

In escape to U.S.

Cubans hijack freighter

KEY WEST, Florida, Feb. 17 (AP) — A band of eight Cubans, reportedly armed with handguns, commandeered a small freighter in Havana and forced its crew to take them to the United States officials said.

There was no reported violence and the Cubans peacefully surrendered their weapons to U.S. government agents when the container ship *Lisette* arrived in Key West, the Coast Guard reported.

Guard spokesman Greg Robinson said the Cubans were taken to the Key West Coast Guard station by the FBI for preliminary questioning. They had been taken from the ship after it was met by the Coast Guard at the entrance to Key West harbor.

After being interviewed, "the Cubans, in custody of the FBI, were returned to the ship

where an investigation is continuing," Robinson said.

The number of Cubans was first reported as 16, then lowered to eight. All were believed to be males. Robinson said the reason for the conflicting number was not clear.

It was the second time this month that a ship has been seized in Cuba and forced to the United States. On Feb. 1, a dredge was hijacked from the port of Varadero, west of Havana, and brought 67 Cuban men, women and children to freedom in Miami.

That group was given political asylum, and it was expected that the latest refugees would also be granted asylum after being processed by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization service.

Arizona ravaged by floods

PHOENIX, Feb. 17 (AP) — Thousands of residents of Phoenix, Arizona fled their homes while surging waters in the Southwestern desert washed out roads and bridges and floated away cars in Arizona, California and Utah.

Authorities ordered the evacuation of 11,000 people along the normally dry river beds running through Phoenix, an area of 1.5 million people.

New rains moved into Arizona Saturday night, but Gov. Bruce Babbitt said the worst

appeared over.

"The news is generally positive and encouraging," Babbitt said at a news conference Saturday night. The governor said water releases into the Salt River had dropped and weather forecasters said an oncoming storm would bring less rain than originally expected.

With one half of Phoenix virtually shut off from the other half, about 650 national guardsmen patrolled evacuated neighborhoods.

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Snow and wind heighten chaos

Heiden wins second gold at Placid

LAKE PLACID, Feb. 17 (AP) — American speed skating star Eric Heiden became the first double gold medalist of the XIII Olympic Winter Games on Saturday as heavy snow and high winds hit Lake Placid.

A Swiss pair, Erich Schädler and Josef Benzgen won the two-man bobsled and Anatoli Aljabiev of the Soviet Union became the first Olympic champion in the 20 kilometers biathlon — a new event added to the Olympics this year.

Vera Zozulya of the Soviet Union projected a commanding lead with a final run of 39.12 seconds, the fastest time Saturday, to win a gold medal in the women's luge. Her combined time after four runs was 2 minutes and 36.54 seconds.

Marie-Terese Nadig, the Swiss Alpine ski star who has won all but one of her world cup events this season, had the fastest time in final trials for Sunday's women's downhill. She covered the 2,698 meter course, with a vertical drop of 700 meters, in 1:46.76, three-tenths of a second faster than her Austrian rival Anne Marie Moser-Proell. Moser-Proell has never won an Olympic gold medal.

Heiden was the day's hero, skating through the swirling snow to win the 5,000 meter race in 7:02.29. He had previously won the 500 meters and was well on his way to become the first skater to win five gold medals in an Olympic Games.

Two Norwegians, Kai Arne Stenshjemmet and Tom Erik Oxholm, failed to catch him. Their coach, Arne Lier, said, "Heiden must have a big chance of winning all five."

The races still to come are the 1,000 meters next Tuesday, the 1,500 meters Thursday and the 10,000 meters Saturday.

Heiden was 20 seconds under the old Olympic record of Norway's Frednanton Mäler, set in 1968 at Grenoble. The two Norwegians also shattered the record, Stenshjemmet taking the silver medal in 7:03.28 and Oxholm the bronze in 7:05.28. Both agreed they did not pace themselves properly.

Stenshjemmet said, "I used my arms too early, and after that I had no more power." Oxholm was faster than Heiden in the early laps but said, "I went out too fast, and when I came to the last three laps I knew my time was not good enough for the gold medal."

The Swiss bobsled pair, Schädler and his brakeman Benz, had runs of 1:02.29 and 1:02.44 Saturday to finish with a combined time of 4:09.36 for four runs.

Two East German teams followed the Swiss home. Bernhard Gernemshausen and Hans Jürgen Gerhardt were second in 4:11.8, and Meinhard Nehmer and Bogdan Musiol were third in 4:11.32.

The strong east wind and driving snow made things difficult for the biathlon competitors, resulting in slow times. Aljabiev completed the five-loop course on mount van Hovenberg in 1:08:16.31 and had no misses on his four shooting targets.

Frank Ullrich of East Germany took the silver medal in 1:08:27.79, with a three-minute penalty, and Eberhard Rösch of East Germany picked up the bronze in 1:11:11.37, with two minutes penalty.

East German officials filed a protest, claiming Ullrich was awarded a miss on his last standing position when in fact he made a bullseye. The protest was dismissed after targets were checked.

In winning the first medal ever for the Soviet Union in Olympic luge competition, Zozulya had the four fastest runs of the entire event and beat two-time world champion Melitta Sollmann of East Germany, the silver medal winner, by 1.1 seconds.

Unheralded Ingrida Amantova of the Soviet Union took the bronze with a 2:37.82

time, compared with Sollmann's 1:37.66. Sollmann, who won the world championship in 1979 and 1980, had the second best run of the final heat in 39.7 seconds.

Meanwhile, New York state Governor Hugh Carey declared a limited transportation emergency Saturday in the face of a heavy snowfall that stranded spectators, further jammed roads and closed nearby airports in the Winter Olympic region.

State troopers blocked the three two-lane roads linking Lake Placid with the outside world and barred everyone but ticketholders, officials and local residents as much as 30 miles before the final checkpoints.

Carloads of spectators holding tour bus tickets also were stopped at the screening stations "until the bus system can handle them," Carey spokesman Howard Clark said here. Officials could give no estimate on how long this might take.

The state did not formally take over Lake Placid's beleaguered shuttle bus system

immediately, but it did contribute 15 school buses Saturday morning when thousands of weekend spectators showed up in cars, many with tickets that were supposed to be used for passage on tour buses while in the Olympic area. The aim was to keep down the number of passengers on shuttles.

"We're trying to get another 28 buses," said Calrk. "The emergency thing is a little less (dramatic) than it sounds, but it does allow us to waive bidding procedures and all other bureaucratic delays."

In Albany, state transportation department spokesman Jack Bryan said the decree also would lift normal restrictions on the hours bus drivers can work in a single day.

There were reports of several thousand spectators stranded during the morning while awaiting buses, and by midday that figure ranged from 700 to 1,500 people. Definite figures were hard to come as transportation spokesman received conflicting information from their field stations.

In Oakland finals

Cawley meets Navratilova

OAKLAND, California, Feb. 17 (AP) — Evonne Goolagong Cawley, making her best tournament showing of the year, beat Virginia Wade 6-2, 6-4 Saturday night to earn a shot at top-seeded Martina Navratilova in the finals of Oakland's \$150,000 women's tennis tournament.

Navratilova won her 23rd consecutive singles match, remaining unbeaten this year, by downing Terry Holladay 6-4, 6-3 and will be seeking her fifth title of the year Sunday night.

Cawley is seeded second in the tournament but the Australian had not reached the semifinals in any event earlier this season.

She was at her sharpest in the first set against Wade, playing a superb baseline game. Working mostly on Wade's backhand, she hit several winners which nicked the edges of the court.

Cawley fell behind 3-0 in the second set before regaining her touch. She has won her last 10 sets against Great Britain's Wade.

Navratilova won twice on service breaks to take the lead at the start of the first set but the match then developed into one of the toughest of the year for the world's No. 1 woman player.

The unseeded Holladay, from California, evened the score at 4-4 by breaking her opponent's serve in the eighth game, which went to deuce nine times. Navratilova double faulted twice in the game.

The 23-year-old from Czechoslovakia came back to win the ninth game, finishing with two passing shots after the score went to 30-30.

In the second set, Holladay was down 3-1 but battled back to make it 3-3. Navratilova again regained the lead by breaking service with the help of a double fault by Holladay.

In the meeting of the hard-hitting left-handed players, Navratilova's play at the net made the difference. Holladay was generally ineffective when rushing the net, while Navratilova picked up many points on drop shots and well-placed volleys.

Navratilova is defending champion in the tournament, the Avon Championships of California.

In Hamburg, West Germany, British women grabbed both singles from the Americans Saturday for a 2-0 lead in the best of five series for the BP Cup under-21 world team tennis championships.

Britain took a 1-0 lead against Sweden in

their five-match series for the men's title also being decided with three matches Sunday.

Jo Durie defeated 14-year-old Anna-Marie Fernandez, 19, U.S. 6-3, 2-6, 10-8, in a two-hour, 15-minute encounter at the Hamburg Sports Hall.

Fernandez was leading the decisive third set at 7-6 with a match point, but sent a backhand over the baseline to lose her service. Durie tied the score and went one point ahead, but the American evened the count at 8-8. Then the Briton took command to win 10-8.

Liverpool struggles past Bury

Watford washes Wanderers winning ways

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP) — Striker Malcolm Poskett cracked two goals as Second Division Watford Saturday ended Wolverhampton Wanderers' hopes of reaching two Cup finals this season.

Wolves reached the League Cup final by beating Swindon midweek, but lost U-3 at home to Watford in the FA Cup fifth round.

Watford worked hard and deserved its place in the last eight. Both Poskett's goals came in the second half after Wolves defender John McAle had been carried off with a suspected broken leg. Luther Blissett got Watford's third goal in the last minute.

Third Division Blackburn needed a last minute own goal by Aston Villa defender Allan Evans to clinch a 1-1 draw at home to the First Division club.

David Geddis put Villa in front with a 41st minute tap-in and the Birmingham team looked to be cruising to victory until Evans' final minute blunder.

Liverpool struggled to find its form against Third Division Bury but two second half goals from substitute David Fairclough secured a 2-0 victory.

Fairclough has now scored six goals in eight days, but only came on at half time to replace England international David Johnson.

Everton, Liverpool's local rival, shrugged off poor league form to trounce Second Division Wrexham 5-2 at Goodison Park.

Peter Eastoe led Everton's goal charge with a brace, and further efforts from Gary Megson, his first for the club, Trevor Ross and Bob Latchford ended Wrexham's challenge. Mick Vinter netted twice for the visitors.

Cup holder Arsenal was held to a 1-1

draw by Bolton, bottom club in the First Division. Frank Stapleton shot Arsenal in front after fine work by Alan Sunderland, but Sam Allardyce headed Gritty Bolton back on level terms.

In-form Glenn Hoddle scored two goals as Tottenham defeated Second Division Birmingham 3-1 in front of a sell-out crowd at White Hart Lane.

Gerry Armstrong put Tottenham in front and Keith Bertie equalized before Hoddle netted a penalty and a superb 25-meter shot.

Bryn Jones put Third Division Chester ahead with a seventh minute goal at Ipswich, but George Burley and John Wark earned Ipswich a quarterfinal place.

Two last minute goals put Second Division West Ham into the last eight. Paul Allen and David Cross were on target after determined Swansea had had two goals disallowed.

Manchester United needed a last gasp goal from Steve Coppell to earn a 1-1 draw at Stoke and stay on Liverpool's heels in the First Division championship race. Sammy Irvine had shot struggling Stoke ahead.

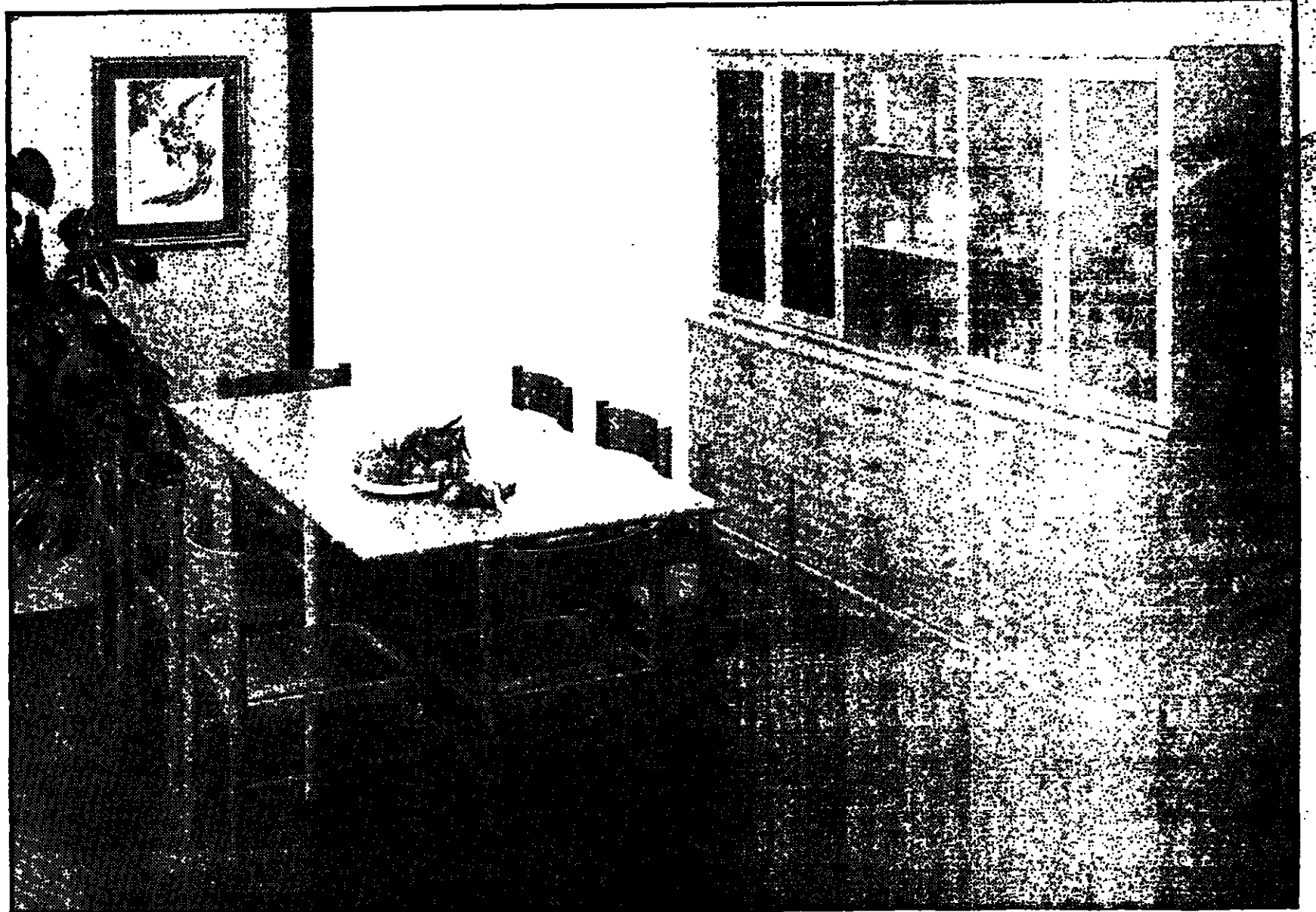
Mickey Burns scored twice as Middlesbrough drew 2-2 with Nottingham Forest, while Paul Power's equalizer saved Manchester City a point in a 1-1 draw against Leeds United.

Leeds United.

Leeds United.

FA Cup, fifth round	Results	Division One	Results
Blackburn Rovers	1	Aston Villa	1
Bolton Wanderers	1	Arundel	1
Everton	5	Wrexham	2
Ipswich Town	2	Chertsey	2
Leeds United	2	Bury	0
Tottenham	3	Birmingham City	1
West Ham	2	Swansea City	0
Wolverhampton	0	Watford	3
English League	Division One	Division Two	Results
Brighton	0	West Bromwich	0
Southampton	2	Cardiff City	1
Leeds United	1	Sheff Wed	1
Middlesbrough	1	Sheff United	3
Manchester United	1	Brentford	2
Division Two	Results	Division Three	Results
Blackburn Rovers	1	Colchester	1
Cardiff City	1	Plymouth	1
Leeds United	1	Gillingham	1
Middlesbrough	1	Swindon Town	1
Manchester United	1	Millwall	1
Division Three	Results	Division Four	Results
Colchester	1	Reading	1
Plymouth	1	Sheff United	1
Gillingham	1	Sheff Wed	1
Swindon Town	1	Brentford	1
Millwall	1	Walsall	1
Reading	1	Tranmere	1
Sheff United	1	Wigan Athletic	1
Sheff Wed	1	Torquay	1
Brentford	1	Southampton	1
Walsall	1	Hull City	1
Tranmere	1	Peterborough	1
Wigan Athletic	1	Stockport County	1
Torquay	1	Newport County	1
Southampton	1	Port Vale	1
Hull City	1	Crewe	1
Peterborough	1	Portsmouth	1
Stockport County	1	Stirling Albion	1
Newport County	1	Airdrieonians	1
Port Vale	1	St. Mirren	1
Crewe	1	Dundee United	1
Portsmouth	1	Barnsley Rangers	1
Stirling Albion	1	Dundee	1
Airdrieonians	1	Dundee United	1
St. Mirren	1	Dundee United	1
Dundee United	1	Dundee United	1
Barnsley Rangers	1	Dundee United	1
Dundee	1	Dundee United	1
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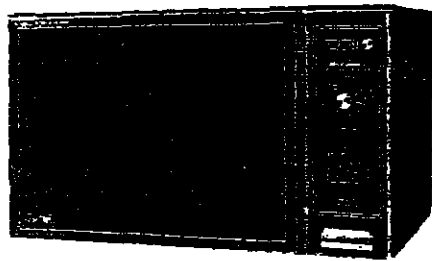
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INSURMOUNTABLE FACTORS

The parties to the Camp David "peace process" are like those who, hooked on gambling and with funds running dangerously low, stumble from one disaster to another, hoping that the next dice throw will be the long awaited lucky break. It is with this spirit, in which abject panic mixes with quite baseless optimism, that they approach their forthcoming meeting, scheduled in London at the end of this month.

The deadline for their endlessly stalled talks over their version of Palestinian "autonomy" is not very far now. If nothing is agreed by this coming May, then the bailiffs shall indeed be at the door. It is for this reason most probable that no effort will be spared this time round to find a formula, however hollow, to save face; to keep the appearance of progress until May.

Against them as they sit to work this out, will be two major, in fact insurmountable, factors. The first is Israel's intransigence, its insistence that neither the question of Jerusalem nor that of the colonization of the occupied territories are matters for negotiations: together with its view of the proposed "autonomy" as involving "people but not land," so that the Palestinians have nothing to hope for from it except an administrative, or municipal say in their affairs.

The second is the firm stand taken by the rest of the Arab countries, whose rejection of the Camp David accords and all that stemmed from them remains total. This means that, even in the improbable event of the London meeting achieving any positive results, there can be no implementation of them on the ground.

With the demise of the Camp David approach all but certain, the alternatives are being looked at more closely at the moment. But here, too there are difficulties. There are reports that the Carter administration has been canvassing some new proposals for a comprehensive peace; but that it has been forced to be very discreet, owing to the nearness of the presidential elections.

On the other hand, the "European formula", so long awaited, is yet to materialize. This is partly due to the crisis in Afghanistan, and the general uncertainty it has introduced into the international scene. But the forthcoming visit of the French president to Arab capitals is expected to hasten matters in this regard, since the European powers are known to view the situation in the Middle East with extreme alarm.

license to the citizens appeared prominently on the front page of *Al Jazirah*, while *Al Medina* highlighted U.S. President Carter's praise of the Islamabad conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers. In a front-page story, *Al Yom* reported an announcement on the formation of an international committee to probe the former Shah's crimes, paving the way for releasing the U.S. hostages.

In an editorial on the Lebanese situation, *Al Riyadhi* hoped the conflicting parties in Lebanon will give up petty differences and narrow objectives in view of the fact that a legitimate authority exists in the country to look after its interests as well as those of its people.

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Okaz dwelled on the call made by Morocco and Jordan to convene an emergency meeting of the Security Council to discuss Israel's continuous settlements policy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza sector. The paper strongly

endorsed the two countries' gesture, saying it was a dire necessity while Israel's aggressive activities are becoming common place on the West Bank as well as in South Lebanon.

The paper held the conviction that Israel's policy was preplanned by the superpowers to ensure perpetual tension in the region and the existence of a near-war situation, despite all their propagandas about peace and good-neighbourliness with the Arabs. It called upon the Arabs to make an urgent and positive move to confront the Zionist challenge, which is in fact a challenge to world peace, it said.

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Al Nadwa called for careful security of the essential matters connected with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Any error or excess in calculations for the realization of personal aspirations would tend to drag the region toward a more explosive situation, it said. In this connection, the paper drew a reference from the abortive Camp David accords which certain parties were trying to impose on the Arabs under the smokescreen of joint action against a common danger.

The paper, however, reaffirmed that the entire Arab and Islamic nation stood firm against the Soviet invasion, and even more firm against any attempts to keep the Arab-Zionist dispute in a fluid state.



Islam: A force that can challenge the superpowers (III-IV)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are the last two articles in four-part series).

By Bernd Debusmann

BEIRUT — Buoyed by the oil wealth of the Middle East and the success of the Iranian revolution, Muslims around the world are taking pride in the Islamic way of life prescribed 1,400 years ago.

From the snow-capped mountains of Afghanistan to the teeming souks (markets) of Damascus and Cairo, Muslim militants are reasserting the values of Islam — to the concern of the big powers. Islam is on an upward swing rarely paralleled since Muslim armies went out of the Arabian Peninsula and conquered an empire stretching from Europe to India.

Islam is now the world's second-largest faith, with about 800 million adherents to Christianity's 985 million.

Most Muslims live in the Third World but there are small communities of converts in many European countries and estimated 1.5 million Muslims in the United States. Their most prominent representative is ex-world boxing champion Muhammad Ali, formerly known as Cassius Clay.

"We Muslims are one family even though we live under different governments and various regions," said Ayatollah Khomeini, the charismatic Muslim religious leader who swept the Shah of Iran from power. But although the Muslim family shares a number of basic values, it is far from united.

North Yemen versus South Yemen, Morocco versus Algeria in the Western Sahara, Egypt versus Libya, Khomeini's Islamic republic has fought border skirmishes with neighboring Iraq, which in turn, is deeply suspicious of Syria.

Other inter-Islamic disputes have featured Libya and Tunisia, Iraq and Kuwait, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, the most populous Arab country, incurred the wrath of most Islamic states by concluding a peace pact with Israel.

The Iranian revolution left many people in the West with the impression that Khomeini's brand of Islam is the strictest of all. Few Muslims would agree.

Despite its reputation in the West as a country run by inflexible fanatics, Iran still appears a libertarian haven in comparison with Saudi Arabia. Veils for women are not compulsory and literature freely available ranges from Karl Marx and Chairman Mao's Little Red Book to Western news-magazines, usually containing articles critical of Iran.

But since Khomeini returned to his native land from exile in France a year ago, Islamic revolutionary courts have executed almost 600 people, and former officials of the Shah's government were treated as criminals and prostitutes.

The Iranian revolution sent ripples across the entire Muslim world, from Casablanca to Jakarta, but there is no sign that Ayatollah Khomeini's interpretation of Islam will be followed by other Muslim states.

Adapted to the needs of individual societies, Islam spans the spectrum from relaxed liberalism to harsh puritanism. What is punishable in one country can be daily practice in the next.

Reuter correspondents around the world report: **ABIDJAN** — The Islam of Africa, molded to the local scene, has a very different flavor from the Islam of the Middle East. Women play a much more important role in black African society than in the Middle East and North Africa.

Unlike Christianity, Islam did not challenge local African beliefs and did not demand a complete break with the African cultural heritage.

Militant Islam has had little impact on the Muslims of black Africa, who now account for roughly half the continent's 450 million people. Black Africa's most populous nation and only major oil producer, Nigeria, has some 30 million Muslims out of 65 million.

RABAT — King Hassan of Morocco, as the prince of the faithful, both spiritual and temporal leader of his country, is an avowed proponent of liberal values. "I like to say that tolerance is the mark of civilization," he remarked in a recent interview.

Women enjoy considerable freedom and are represented in professions like law, medicine and the civil service. Even the army now has a number of women. The evil virtually disappeared with independence in 1956.

ALGIERS — The state structure of left-leaning Algeria serves to dampen Muslim activism, and the shock waves the Iranian revolution sent across the continent, appear to have been absorbed without protest.

Disunity between progressives and conservative Muslims has been reflected by a prolonged dispute over a new, progressive family law. First presented 15 years ago, it still awaits promulgation.

TUNIS — Tunisia, one of the most liberal of Islamic countries, has gone further toward cultural revolution and equality for women.

At least as far as the letter of the law is concerned, women have equal rights, draw the same salary for the same job as men, and have the right to divorce their husbands. Adultery draws the same punishment for men and women.

But progress on Western lines has provoked strong reactions from Muslim fundamentalists who are now more active in Tunisia than the other two countries of the Maghreb, Algeria and Morocco.

After asserting themselves against religion for many years, the Tunisian state and the sole political party have quietly shelved campaigns against the month-long Muslim fast of Ramadan.

TRIPOLI — Soon after seizing power in 1969, Col. Muammar Qaddafi ordered that all laws in Libya be canceled and replaced by legislation based on the Sharia (Islamic Law). He also imposed a strict ban on alcohol.

CAIRO — Egypt gave birth to the Muslim Brotherhood, an extremist organization pledged to fight Western influence on Islam. Founded in 1928, the Brotherhood was the first Islamic group to be organized on a large scale.

Ruthlessly suppressed by the late President Gamal Abdul Nasser, the Muslim Brothers are now outlawed in most Arab countries including Egypt. But President Anwar Sadat, using the Brotherhood as a counter-balance to the Egyptian left, is tolerating its existence under different labels. It is an uneasy relationship.

At present, only marriage, divorce, and inheritance are governed by Islamic tenets and moves to imprint Islam more fully on Egyptian society have so far failed.

Female emancipation has been encouraged by both Sadat and his predecessor. Women are holding important positions at all levels of Egyptian society, including the government. Egypt's first woman ambassador, Aisha Rateb, was appointed to Copenhagen last month.

But Islamic fundamentalist beliefs have had considerable impact on the university, where increasing numbers of women are taking to high-necked, ankle-length dresses and tight headscarves.

DAMASCUS — The Syrian government has blamed the Muslim Brotherhood for a long series of assassinations and acts of violence aimed chiefly at members of the minority Alawite sect.

In keeping with the secular philosophy of the ruling Baath Party — its motto is "unity, freedom, socialism" — the authorities have a live-and-let-live outlook on Islamic matters. The emphasis is on tolerance. But Syrian's liberal attitude has begun to provoke a conservative backlash, with fundamentalist teachings particularly attractive to the young.

BAGHDAD — The leaders of Iraq, which is ruled by its own wing of the Baath Party, eyed the Islamic revolution in neighboring Iran with barely concealed alarm.

A slight majority of the Iraqi population is Shiite and Ayatollah Khomeini spent almost 14 years in exile in the Shiite holy city of Nejjef south of Baghdad before the government ordered him out of the country at the behest of the Shah.

Partly from fear of a rebellion patterned on Iran, Iraqi authorities tightened regulations on the observance of the feast of Ramadan and outlawed both the national lottery and horse-racing. The Koran bans gambling.

Since the Iranian revolution, President Saddam Hussein has mentioned in several speeches that Iraq's state religion is Islam.

BAHRAIN — The rulers of the small Gulf states — Oman, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar, and Bahrain — have begun preaching the virtues of Islam.

The UAE recently restricted the sale of alcohol and banned hair-dressing salons catering for both men and women.

KABUL — Faced with Muslim rebels who have declared a "jihad", a Muslim holy war, against his Soviet-installed government, President Babrak Karmal has stressed repeatedly that he would try to mend fences with his country's Islamic leaders.

They range from the pro-Western head of the United Islamic Revolutionary Party which advocates democracy and modernization to the

staunchly conservative chief of the long-established Islamic Party, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

"A pure Islamic system was established 14 centuries ago," he stated recently at an abortive meeting aimed at uniting the diverse Muslim rebel forces. "Any regime that differs from that ideal is not acceptable."

ISLAMABAD — Gen. Zia ul-Haq has left no doubt that he intends to mold Pakistan, officially established as an Islamic republic 32 years ago with the partition of the Indian Subcontinent, into an orthodox Muslim state.

Zia introduced strict prohibition, closing bars, banning dancing, and curtailing the favorite sports of horse racing because of a ban on betting.

Pakistan society has been relatively tolerant toward women but a heated debate in the latter columns of a major newspaper a few months ago showed the potential for change.

The row hinged on the question of whether women should be allowed to play hockey. Many readers suggested they should be banned. **NEW DELHI** — India has the world's third-largest Muslim population. Muslims form over 12 per cent of India's 650 million people but have no strong political movement, spread out unevenly across the vast country, they lack the strength to elect candidates of their own parties.

JAKARTA — More than 90 per cent of Indonesia's 141 million people are Muslim, making it the world's biggest Muslim country.

Small communities of orthodox Muslims are restricted to area in north and west Sumatra. The majority follow a brand of Islam tempered by Asian tolerance.

Wives of civil servants have their own organization and are often reminded by national leaders as they have decisive roles to play in making their husbands' work successful.

The Muslim majority coexists peacefully with Christians, Hindus and Buddhists. They all receive equal time on the national radio and television network.

MOSCOW — Soviet Muslims have preserved many of the old customs and rituals by adapting their doctrines to the realities of present-day Soviet life.

But there is no sign of concern in high places that Islam in the Soviet Union may acquire a radical message on the Iranian pattern.

All religion in the Soviet Union is under tight state control. Islam is run by four Muslim boards, established in 1943, whose expenses are paid out of the donations of the faithful.

Only about 35 Soviet Muslims each year make the pilgrimage to Mecca, a duty all believers are expected to perform once in their lifetime.

"It is very difficult for us to get to Saudi Arabia because we have no diplomatic relations and no civil aviation agreement," explained Mufi Ziyad-din Babakharov, effective leader of the Soviet Union's Muslims.

To Muslims outside the Soviet Union, the mere existence of believers after 60 years of official atheism testifies to Islam's resistance to pressure. —(R)

saudi press review

Al Riyadhi Sunday led with reports of smuggled Israeli goods invading Egyptian markets. *Okaz* and *Al Yom* carried as their lead story Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam's announcement that the Syrian forces will stay in Lebanon. *Al Jazirah* flashed in its lead the Lebanese Cabinet's decision to position troops at sensitive points in Beirut, the OPEC president's statement ruling out a possible price hike in oil in the next six months formed the lead in *Al Medina* newspaper.

Al Riyadhi frontpaged a report of a new order for gold trading in the country. *Okaz* highlighted on its front page a call by Morocco and Jordan to convene an extraordinary session of the U.N. Security Council to discuss Israel's settlements plans in the occupied West Bank. Riyadh Governor Prince Salman's authorization or regional police directorates to process matters on granting arms

license to the citizens appeared prominently on the front page of *Al Jazirah*, while *Al Medina* highlighted U.S. President Carter's praise of the Islamabad conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers. In a front-page story, *Al Yom* reported an announcement on the formation of an international committee to probe the former Shah's crimes, paving the way for releasing the U.S. hostages.

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هكذا من الامل

هنا من الامم

Catching up

Story and Photographs
By Geoff Gardner

DHAHRAN — Saudi Arabia has no athletes who can compete in international track and field events. In three previous tries, none made it past the preliminary rounds in Olympic competition and perhaps an even

ition is essential if Saudi Arabia is to compete on a broader international level.

The picture of a national track and field program is coming into focus with the hiring of nine new specialists by the Saudi Arabian Amateur Athletics Federation in September 1979. As outlined by the new staff, the goals are to make Saudi Arabia the best in the Arab

own coaches under individual contracts.

Five are in Riyadh, led by head coach William J. Kessling, who has 16 years experience at the national collegiate level in the U.S. Others in the capital are Marcel Hetu, distance coach, David Johnston, jumps and decathlon coach, Gene Mullin, sprints coach and Albert Schoterman, throws and weight training coach. Schoterman participated in the 1972 Olympics in Munich where he placed fourth in the hammer throw.

In Jeddah are Glen Sefcik, sprints and hurdles coach, and Elbert Pratt, jumps and decathlon coach. John Creer, distance coach, and Tom Culbertson, jumps coach, are in Dammam. Culbertson was preparing for the Decathlon in the 1980 Olympics when a leg injury during pole vault practice in 1978 forced him to quit.

All except Schoterman and Culbertson have held collegiate coaching positions. Each of the coaches is on a one year contract renewable for four years.

Serious work with Saudi athletes began last November in the three cities. Practice times of two and three hours weekdays with half day meets on weekends have been set.

"One of the main things we have to do here before the program becomes a success is to change the philosophy of training," Creer said. "They are used to going in only three days a week for an hour's practice. The rest of the world goes a minimum of five, and usually seven days. It's a matter of education to get them into this type of framework. Once they realize this is what it takes, then we'll have some success."

The new staff assesses the strong points of the program now to be the running and the hurdles events because they are not very technical. Athletes can, and have, practiced them without much coaching or special equipment. More intensive instruction and more elaborate equipment are necessary for such technical events as the hammer throw, shotput, discus, javelin, high jump, long jump, triple jump, and pole vault.

Only the athletes who have competed outside the Kingdom fully realize the need for training, the coaches said. An immediate goal is to unify the training plans and goals of all the athletes in clubs, universities, and the military. Off the practice field, this coordination is the national coaches' greatest job. Tabuk, for example, has good athletes who are training while in the military. But they are far away from the better equipment that Riyadh can provide.

There is a shortage of equipment everywhere but Riyadh, where Whitaker worked, the new track and field experts said. Some has been ordered for Dammam and Jeddah and the outlying areas, but hasn't arrived. Yet even more is needed.

The new coaches have talked to and visited



Long distance runners of Khalig Club in Sayhat

their Saudi colleagues throughout the Kingdom, and encouraged athletes from the more remote areas to come to the three cities for more training. The club coaches, Creer said, have been very appreciative of the staff's suggestions because they realize that the eventual success of the program rests on cooperation as well as local training.

Of the 29 clubs in the Eastern Province, around five or six have an active program, Creer said. "The coaches are open to our help. They know we can't do the job they are doing in recruiting young athletes from the schools and daily training."

The second important effort on has been two hour coaching clinics each Thursday and Friday in January. There, university, club and military coaches were able to pick up information on the national program and learn the latest coaching techniques.

A major goal in the plan is to prepare Saudi coaches for the day they will train their own athletes without outside help. The staff knows the value of starting with the young to build for the future but the coaches also realize that the older athletes are critical to the program now and in its next few years.

Today these older athletes are the best that the country has. "If you take away the guy that is the best, who is there to go after? The younger ones love to try and beat them," Johnston said.

"The older ones can demonstrate, and, if they decide to go into coaching, can coach the

younger ones and motivate them to pursue athletics," Culbertson said. "Right now the younger ones don't have any heroes to look up to in the country. The only way Saudi Arabia will ever have its system is when their

'One of the main things we have to do here before the program becomes a success is to change the philosophy of training. They are used to going in only three days a week for an hour's practice.'

own athletes go into coaching."

The track and field staff sees its job as including education, cooperation and competition. Education means insuring that the athletes, coaches and general population

understand the demands of international competition and training. The staff is using instructional clinics, technical literature and films to encourage young men to enter training at an early age.

In addition to domestic cooperation, more international track and field meets should be scheduled to give the competitors experience and instill in them the necessity of hard training, the coaches say.

Some ideas are costly. One is to include coaching courses in university physical education curriculums. The coaches also like the idea of starting an internship program that would allow potential Saudi coaches to learn from the staff. The future coaches would go to America for advanced academic training.

For the present, though, they are pleased with the first three months of training. The immediate goals are the 1982 Asian and Arab Games. A full squad from Saudi Arabia will be sent to each meet. In 1984, however, only those athletes who have reached a certain standard will represent the Kingdom in Los Angeles.

The new track and field specialists aren't promising any points in the Olympics. But they do think the country has some dedicated athletes and some talent, especially in the distance events. With a national program financed and developed as the staff plans, Saudi Arabia is three to five years away from sending respectable teams into worldwide competition, the national coaches say.

greater disappointment, the Kingdom placed ninth out of 12 teams in the October 1979 Arab Track and Field Championships in Syria.

Only a strong and lasting commitment to an organized sports program at the national level will give the country a chance to be the best in the Arab world. And, an enduring sports structure which will then sustain a trad-

dition by the 1982 Arab Games, to score well in the 1982 Asian games in India and too improve on previous Olympic showings in 1984.

The nine American track and field men replace the Whitaker Corp., which was previously contracted to help develop Saudi sport. Although Whitaker took the steps in this direction, SAAAF decided to hire its

Tabir El Sayed Ahmad of Khalig Club, Sayhat

KLM's Amsterdam is the customer orientated gateway to the USA

Amsterdam Airport: a haven of comfort and convenience

Passing through KLM's home base really takes the toil out of transit. Because Amsterdam's international airport is in itself a genuine triumph of customer orientated design. With a unique

To Amsterdam from	Flight	Departure*	Time
Dhahran	KL 514	Sunday	07.00
Dhahran	KL 550	Tuesday	11.25
Dhahran	KL 510	Thursday	07.00
Jeddah	KL 520	Thursday	01.25
Jeddah	KL 548	Friday	09.40

* Connection with flights from Riyadh.

range of facilities tailored to the specific requirements of modern air travel. Hustle-free facilities that include automatic baggage transfer and conveyor sidewalks to cut 'legwork' down to a minimum. Then there's our excellent choice of opportunities for between-flights refreshment. Ranging from the First Class lounge to quick-service restaurants and even short-stop hotel accommodation. All in a friendly, relaxed atmosphere that makes for an efficient, tension-free transfer. Every week this winter a total of 5 KLM flights link Jeddah and Dhahran with Amsterdam — the ideal transit point for destinations in North America.

Holland's tax-free treasurehouse

A complete, conveniently sited shopping centre consisting of no less than 51 duty-free shops makes Amsterdam Airport the world's largest tax-free facility. And with its policy of top-flight goods for rock-bottom prices the description 'international bargain paradise' is no exaggeration.

Whether you're buying an exquisite diamond pendant for that special someone or just a pair of wooden shoes to take home to the kiddies.

Flights offering same-day connections to:

New York	510	514	520	548	550
Chicago	510	514	520		
Houston	510	520	548	550	
Los Angeles	514	548			
Montreal	510	514	520		
Toronto	510	514	520		

(Bold type — immediate connection)

The North Atlantic connection

35 KLM flights a week to trans-Atlantic destinations such as New York, Los Angeles, Houston, Chicago, Montreal and Toronto are scheduled to get you to the right place at the right time. And you'll travel in wide-body comfort, opting to watch the movie in our relaxing Business Class accommodation or in the ultimate luxury of Royal Class.

Special offer for passengers to Los Angeles

KLM has 4 non-stop flights per week from Amsterdam to Los Angeles. Each offering a special surprise bonus. The Holland Promotion Foundation invites transit passengers on a free sightseeing tour of Amsterdam. Or spend a free day or night in a First Class hotel plus transfers.



01.25 Departure from Jeddah on Thursdays

This early-morning departure gives out-of-town passengers the chance to catch this flight and take advantage of connecting flights from Amsterdam.

Space and comfort

The Thursday and Sunday flights from Dhahran operate with wide-body aircraft. Enjoy the extra comfort of our roomy accommodation or discover the luxury of Royal Class (available on all our flights from Saudi Arabia). It's far too good to be called just First.

Household goods safe and speedy

There's plenty of room in any of our big cargo holds to ship all your household goods home when the time comes. We'll provide any kind of pallet for maximum safety. Going via Amsterdam means the whole pallet can easily be transferred at our efficient cargo centre at Schiphol Airport. And of course the family pets can travel home safely too when you entrust them to the careful and reliable hands of KLM.



The reliable airline of Holland

Al Khobar, Kanoo Centre, King Abdul Aziz Boulevard, tel: 8645953, 8642020, 8642021. Dhahran, Dhahran International Airport, P.O. Box 123, tel: 8792655/56. Jeddah, Jeddah Shopping Centre, Medina Road, P.O. Box 1081, tel: 67670888. For freight tel: 41512/41116/7 ext. 452 or 431. Riyadh, c/o Riyadh Tours and Travel Services, El Ahesa Road (Pepsi Road), P.O. Box 753, tel: 4789578, 4789496 ext. 213 u/f 222. Saa'na, General Sales Agent, Bazzara Corporation, Al Zubair Street, P.O. Box 374, tel: 0908.

Nuclear industry suffers Western political fallout

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP) — West Germany and Sweden as well as the United States are unlikely to make important new investments in the nuclear industry, researchers from Britain and the United States have concluded.

"The almost universal faith and optimism of early years have been superseded by concern, pessimism and not infrequently hostility," they found. "In fact, it now seems almost impossible that some countries will find themselves facing a indefinite moratorium on nuclear ordering."

The findings were published jointly by the Rockefeller Foundation in the United States and Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs. Authors of the study, citing the availability of the Civil Nuclear Industry, a research fellow of the institute, said:

Operators

Three Mile Island fine

HARRISBURG, Penn. (UPI) — The operator of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant has paid a \$155,000 fine imposed for violations in the 1979 nuclear accident.

Robert Arnold, vice president of the Metropolitan Edison Co., said Friday that the company paid the fine early last week rather than experience a public hearing to contest the payment.

A hearing would have been expensive and time consuming for the company, Arnold said.

The fine was the largest ever imposed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for violations of U.S. government safety rules.

After the nuclear accident last March 28, NRC investigators discovered a failed pressure-relief valve in the crippled unit's reactor-generator.

...and a new location of Stockholm's

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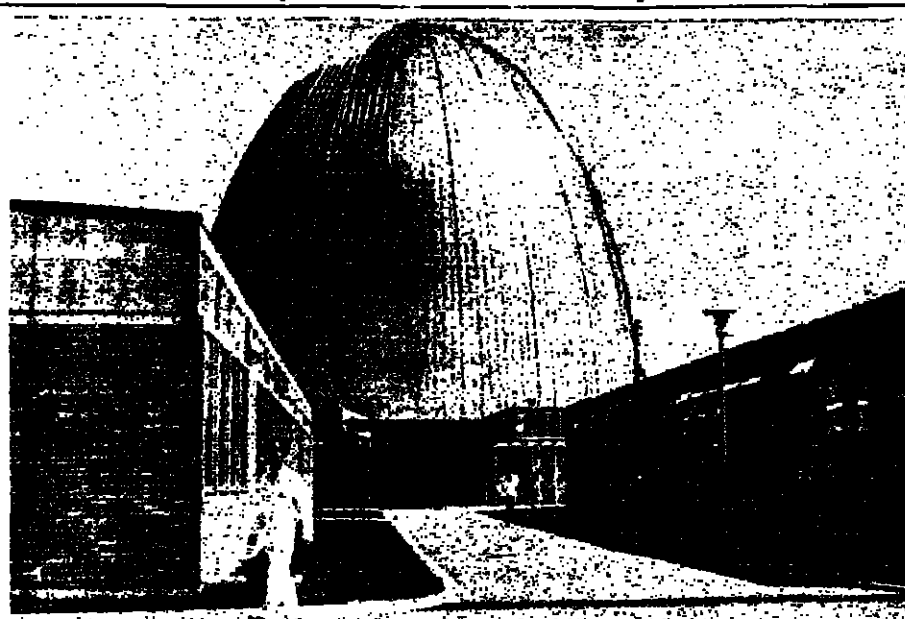
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FEWER IN THE FUTURE: This nuclear reactor in Munich, West Germany appears destined to be part of a rare breed, if the gloomy forecast of a recent study of the nuclear industry proves true. West Germany, Sweden and the United States were cited as countries with little prospect for nuclear investment.

Oman announces \$2.78b budget

MUSCAT, Feb. 17 (AP) — The Oman government announced a 993 million Omani rial (\$2.78 billion) state budget Saturday.

For the first time in many years the figures showed a budget surplus of 22 million rials.

The largest allocation was 460 million rials for "civilian purposes." No details were given.

Spending on defense and security matters will total 304 million rials. The third largest allocation was 115 million rials to be spent by the government on developing the country's oil resources.

Revenue includes 941 million rials from oil (Oman produces an estimated 300,000 barrels of crude oil a day.)

Businessmen break Bonn's ban

BONN, Feb. 17 (AP) — West German businessmen are trying to sell army equipment and vehicles to Arab countries despite their government's ban on such sales, the weekly *Observer* reported Sunday.

The newspaper said a number of companies were allegedly involved.

The independent *Observer* said it possesses documents showing that West German businessmen use undercover identities to make the deals.

W. German discusses Greek aid

ATHENS, Feb. 17 (R) — West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer arrived for talks with the Greek government on military and financial aid to Greece.

Matthöfer met Constantine Karamanlis Sunday and will also have talks with Foreign Minister George Rallis and Finance Minister Athanasios Canelopoulos.

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World financial events

Credit shortage hits London

JEDDAH, Feb. 17 — The fear of a rise in base lending rates forced the Bank of England to step in to relieve the severe credit shortage in the London money market this week. The bank made available temporary facilities to the London and Scottish clearing banks until the March 13 to take advantage of it.

The present tightness in the market reflects large seasonal payments, heavy sales of gilts recently and the increase in demand from industry to finance excessive stockholding. After the announcement of these measures, the gilt market rose by up to 1 1/4 points in the long bonds and 1 1/2 points in shorts. The measures were seen as confirmation of the Bank of England's resolve not to allow interest rates to rise any further. However, with the release of the latest set of money supply figures this week, it was seen that the government still has some way to go to bring expansion of that money supply within the targeted range. Until this aim is achieved, it seems unlikely there will be any significant reduction in interest rates (and hence a rallying point for gilts).

The American bond market this week seemed to fare even worse than its British counterpart. The technical rally in U.S. bonds at the end of the previous week came to an abrupt halt at the beginning of last week. Only the closure of the U.S. treasury bonds sector on Tuesday, to celebrate Lincoln's birthday, provided any relief from general gloom. The Dow Jones Home Bonds Index finished at 68.57, 47 down on Monday's close.

Equities, however, continued the week in fine fettle. Oil, energy, mining stocks were all strong. In London, the apparently worsening industrial situation, with no settlement to the steel strike and the possibility of a British Leyland strike, had no only a slightly negative effect. On the electrical front, after several days of complete silence the Racal group announced an improved bid for Decca, valuing the company at around 104 million pounds. At the same time Racal announced they had effective control of over 50 per cent of the voting capital of Decca, thus winning the contest for the purchase of Decca, against the much larger G.C.E. group. The FT 30 share index finished at 462.6, 1.2 up on the week-close after some late week profit taking.

American equities started well. A certain amount of profit taking on Monday proved short lived and Wall Street stocks resumed their strong rise over Tuesday and Wednesday. Wednesday's close saw the Dow Jones Industrial Index at 903.84, a 1979.80 high profit taking at the end of the week saw the index back to 887.00.

Behind Monday's hesitancy were fears of further credit tightening by the Federal Reserve to combat inflation, a specter that has had such a dismaying effect on the U.S. bond market in past weeks. However, these fears were outweighed on Tuesday by hopes of release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran and renewed hopes that the recession will have only minimal impact this time round, emphasized by an unexpectedly strong 2.1 per cent rise in retail sales in January.

As well as the obvious oil, gas and mining stocks, certain American railroad companies have also been stellar performers on Wall Street recently as investors appraise their interests in oil, gas and other natural resources such as coal and lumber.

In foreign exchanges, sterling made marginal gains both against the dollar and against continental currencies and its effective index rose to 73.3. Neither the deteriorating industrial scene nor the huge rise in the costs of industry in January made much impact, though the Bank of England's action to ease liquidity in the money markets prompted a minor setback. The dollar on the other hand was slightly weaker. The yen shows definite signs of weakness amid rumors that the Bank of Japan will once again have to raise its discount rate, though such a move would naturally be favorable to the currency.

Although the price of gold jumped \$12.50 on Monday the trend has been downward. Mid-week it was fixed at \$695.50, \$22 down on the previous week. The Friday afternoon fix in London was \$667.00, contrast to the average price of \$712.12, 12.50 ounce achieved at the previous week's gold auction. Wire bar copper closed Friday at pounds 1326.00 per ton, but a price of rubber suffered a set-back, after reaching over 90p per kilo earlier this month it fell to 85p a kilo.

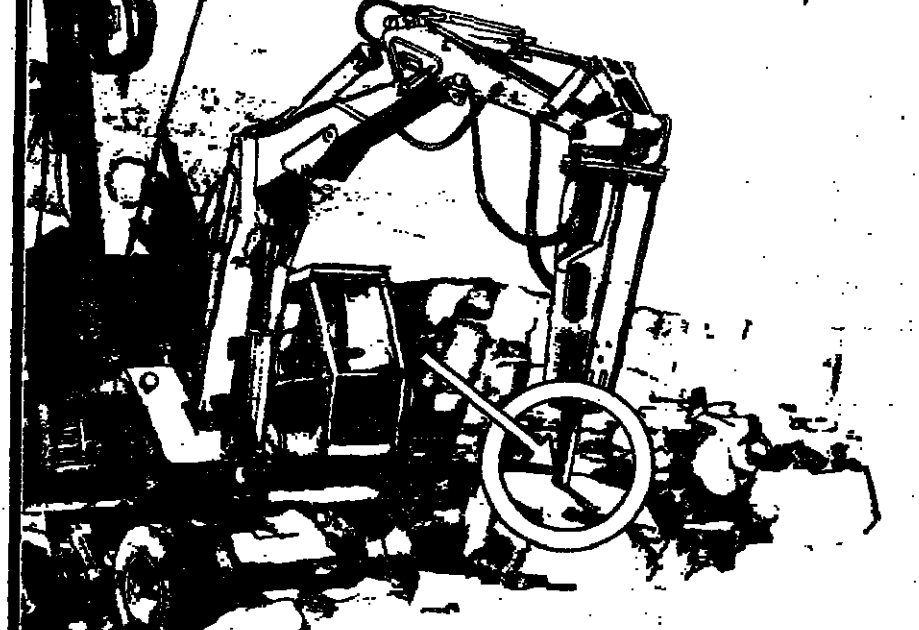
Supplied by:
Saudi Research Investment Ltd.
Binladin Building, Medina Road,
Jeddah, P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 53908
For worldwide investment in Stock, Shares,
Gold, diamonds, commodities.

Government Tenders Saudi Arabian

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Saudi Arabian Airlines	Supply of mobile radio set at Jeddah International Airport	3/80	100	Feb. 23
Ministry of Communications	Normal maintenance of a 179.5 Km. road from Turaif to the Jordanian border		500	March 4
Municipality of Dammam	Asphalting of pavements and road islands in Dammam		3000	Feb. 17
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Maintenance of the ministry's telephone exchange		50	Feb. 23
Municipality of Al-Khobar	Operation and maintenance of lighting network		1000	Feb. 17
	Maintenance of roads in the town and suburbs		1500	Feb. 17

SPECIAL OFFER

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NOW AVAILABLE IN STOCK

ONE PRICE SR.1,164

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON LARGE ORDERS
ALL KIND HYDRAULIC HAMMER, AIR
BREAKER CHISELS AND MOIL POINTS
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Foreign Exchange Rates

	U.S.	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	100	3,362.5
Pound Sterling	100	2,75
Deutsche Mark (100)	100	103.50
Swiss F (100)	100	207.50
French F (100)	100	82.70
Italian Lira (10,000)	100	42.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	100	102.00
Syrian Lira (100)	100	86.60
Egyptian Pound	100	4.49
Kuwaiti Dirham	100	13.35
Jordanian Dirham	100	11.48
Emirates Dirham (100)	100	90.00
Qatari Riyal (100)	100	91.65
Bahraini Dirham	100	8.92
Iranian Riyal (100)	100	—
Iraqi Dirham (100)	100	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	100	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)	100	89.75
Indian Rupee (100)	100	42.85
Pakistani Rupee (100)	100	34.15
Gold kg.	72,500.00	—
10 Tolas bar	8,250.00	—
Silver kg.	—	13.88
Japanese Yen (1,000)	100	—
Canadian Dollar	100	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	100	11.00
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	100	175.80
Spanish Peso	100	51.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	100	81.50
Philippines Peso (1,000)	100	46.00
Singapore	100	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates valid for 24 hours only. For Current Exchange and Commodity Prices, see page 10.

WOLFGANG BACHMANN

THIS IS TO INFORM ALL CONCERNED THAT MR. WOLFGANG BACHMANN, NATIONAL WHO IS ON OUR RECORD, HAS LEFT ON LEAVE ON 3.1.1980 WITH AN EX-ENTRY VISA.

HIS LEAVE EXPIRED AND HE DID NOT SHOW UP AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

WE WARN EVERY BODY TO WORK HIM. PLEASE CONTACT THE COMPANY OR ANY POLICE STATION IF ANY ONE HAVE INFORMATION ABOUT HIM.

RIYADH 777 STREET, TEL: 21
WOLFGANG BACHMANN
P.O. BOX 5809, JEDDAH

CAMP AFFECTION

THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS,
FULL BOARD, INCLUDING MEALS
& LAUNDRY FROM
SR. 45 PER MAN PER DAY.

EUROPEANS CAMP, FULL BOARD,
ALL MEALS & LAUNDRY,
SWIMMING POOL & RECREATION
FACILITIES SR. 120 PER MAN PER DAY.

BACHELOR STATUS ONLY

TEL: JEDDAH 56710 P.O. BOX 5809

For Sale

BIG SHOWROOM completely decorated facing two streets in King Khalid Street, Airport Road, Kilo-2 beside the bridge. It is suitable as a BANK OFFICE, EXCHANGER'S OFFICE, OR AS A SHOW-ROOM. With two telephone lines. For more details please contact Telephone No. 47741 - 31298 Mr. Mohammed Ba'shin.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



RIYADH PALACE HOTEL

THE RIYADH PALACE HOTEL IS LOOKING FOR EXPERIENCED STAFF WITH GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH AND FLUENT ARABIC FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:


- 1) TELEX OPERATORS
- 2) TELEPHONE OPERATORS
- 3) RESTAURANT MANAGER
- 4) CLEANERS
- 5) RECEPTIONISTS
- 6) FRONT OFFICE CASHIERS
- 7) ROOM ATTENDANT

PLEASE CONTACT THE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT ON TELEPHONE 4042489 OR 4014917.

هكذا من الاصل

arab news

International Finance
International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

AIBT 
**Bulk & Bagged
Cement**
Arabian Bulk Trade Ltd.
Al Khobar : Tel. 86 45351 - 86 44848
P.O. Box 345 Dhahran Airport Telax : 801398 XENEL S.J.
Riyadh : Tel. 4789323

International Share Information البورصات الدولية

[illegible]

Utd Technologies	49%	49%	Kathleen	7.50	8.70
Valero Int.	49%	49%	Lend Lease	3.00	3.30
Wachovia Corp.	18	24	Magellan	4.80	4.80
Walker Int.	28	34	Mauri Bros.	1.33	1.00
Warner-Comm.	28	38%	Medco	7.45	6.55
Watts Lambert	21%	21%	Merrill Lynch	0.36	0.60
Wells Fargo	23%	24%	Mt. Lilly	1.83	1.83
Western Bancorp	31%	30%	Myer	2.75	2.75
Western Union	34%	34%	Nat. Bank	3.00	3.00
Westinghouse Elec.	24%	24%	Northern Union	4.25	4.15
Weyerhaeuser	36%	38%	Oakridge	4.35	3.85
Wm. Morris	2%	2%	O. Geac	0.33	0.33
White Motor	7%	7%	Pancontinental	9.20	9.20
White-Dodge Sr.	2%	27%	Peto-Wallend	0.30	0.70
Wichita	24%	24%	Phillip Morris	5.00	5.00
Willy Corp.	7%	8%	Pioneer Concrete	2.45	2.42
Xerox Corp.	65%	65%	Queensland Alms	7.10	6.30
Zipera Corp.	31%	32%	Rentech	10.00	10.00
Zenith Radio	9%	10%	Rapo	1.18	1.18
			Robt. Corp.	1.35	1.35
			Sancor	0.88	0.88
			Salsburg	4.50	4.40
			H.C. Stacks & Ho	1.42	1.40
			Southern	18.50	17.50
			Southern	0.40	0.40
			Stacks & Ho	5.10	5.10
			Swan Brewery	1.80	1.80

15 Dollars	112.00	DN 0.51	or 0.78%
65 Stocks	222.50	DN 2.53	

PARIS	
Closing	Closing
Feb. 13	Feb. 14
Air Liquide	520.00 519.00
Alsthom	70.20 69.00
Aux. Ent.	460.00 460.00
Boulogne-S.	160.00 157.50
Chem. Ind.	605.00 604.00
ESN-Garvis	1051.00 1040.00
Electric.	170 165
Casino	1515 1514
CEM	54.88 55.60
CFM	17.50 17.50
Chim. Rouliere ..	153.90 154.90
CTI-Alcatel	191 179
Carrefour	361.00 361.00
CG	361.00 361.00
CGE	362.00 362.00
CGP	161.50 160.00
CCF	161.00 160.00
CIC	184.00 184.00

TOKYO	
Closing	Closing
Feb. 14	Feb. 15
Asahi Chem.-Chem.	125 125
Bank of Tokyo	225 220
Banque P.	691 681
Canon Camera	648 650
Daiichi Kangyo Bank ..	380 380
Datsun Heavy Ind.	328 322
Fuji Photo Film	329 326
Fujitsu	408 405
Hitachi	265 265
Canon	349 340
C. Toho	475 470
Daikin	261 261

El-Aquaine	1,358	1610	Alamard Steel	349	
Ease	3,000	415.00	Aluminum	349	
Fardo	1,486	341.00	Kubota	361	716
Fin. Parties	1,200	224.00	MacDonalds Inc	731	219
Fr. Peiss	260	287.00	McDonalds Electric	207	210
Garland Lafayette	135.00	135.00	McDonalds Hwy Div.	389	716
Hachette	253.50	250.50	Mitsui Co.	381	385
Inst. 2000	125.00	125.00	Mitsui Electric	596	605
J. Borel	135.00	135.00	Nippon Electric	410	
Kleber Colombes	62.50	62.50	Nippon Oil	1,190	1,690
Lathige	250.50	252.00	Nippon Steel	135	136
Leclercq	189	189	Nissan Motor	724	724
Locafiance	221.00	224.00	Pioneer	2,030	2,010
L'Oreal	710.00	696.00	Ricoh	231	231
Machin Bull	610.00	610.00	Sharp	605	610
Mel. Normande	49.10	50.00	Shiseido	1,670	1,660
Microlith	840	822	Sony	1,210	1,200
Mot-Hennessy	534	536.00	Suzumo Chem.	138	130
Moutier	83.00	82.00	Talib	520	520
Muenn	496.00	496.00	Tokyo Marine Fire	633	628
Nadex	244.50	244.50	Yokohama	440	440
North-East	40.00	39.10	Torinam Elec	204	200
Osaka	201.00	203.00	Toto	440	440
Osaka	125.00	107.00	Yokoro Kogyo	405	405
Permod Ricard	304.00	305.50	Toyota	538	538
Perrier	288.00	285.00			

			Closing Feb. 14	Closing Feb. 15
Price	235.00	236.20		
Printheaps	102.10	103.10		
Pader	322.00	324.00		
Radulph	323.00	318.00		
Raffi, (Cie, Fee)	220.00	219.50		
Redouta a Roadst	432.00	434.00		
Roussie Roussie	111.10	117.10		
Roussel-UCLAF	289.00	290.00		
Sagor	28.00	30.20		
Sachin	87.00	87.00		
S&P de Colson	35.00	135.10		
St Louis-Bouchon	150.00	156.00		
SAT	363.00	364.00		
Schulmer	149.00	150.00		
Sida Roseigne	104.00	102.00		
Sogepa	208.00	207.80		
Sommer	415.00	415.00		
Sovis	266.00	266.00		
Thomson-Franco	210.00	210.00		
UTA	147.00	147.10		
Usinor	15.88	15.50		
Ust	102.10	100.20		
Foreign Issues				
RASS	345.00	350.00		
Alumina			1340	1336
Bank Leu			589	589
BOV (Banque)			1890	1885
BOV			2870	2840
Cia Celso (Ct)			1180	1205
Cia Celso (Port-V)			885	905
Columbus			2435	2445
Credit Suisse			2435	2445
Electrowest			2370	2360
Flecher (George)			880	870
Hollid			2435	2445
Interford			5450	5330
Jelmol (F-100)			1418	1400
Leslie & Gyr (Rag)			1450	1470
Nord			3630	3590
Neelle			2630	2610
Saxonia			4160	4160
Sander (Port-Ving)			527	527
Sauver (Banque)			1010	1010
Schulmer (Banque)			1340	1310
SSN			400	401
Suez (Rag)			2830	2820

Goldfields	47.55	48.00	Swiss Bank Corp.	426	423
Inco	128.50	130.50	Swiss Re-Ins (Br)	6200	6200
Naselle	15.50	15.75	Union Bank	3785	3740
Normal-Hydro	598.00	598.00	Volksbank	1980	1960
Petrofina	872.00	855.00	Winterthur Act (Br)	2500	2480
Phillips	42.30	42.50	Zurich Ins (Br)	14000	13875
Prak. Indust	176.00	178.10			
Royal Dutch	357.00	368.00			
RTZ	44.50	45.15			
Shell	58.00	60.00			
Sony	28.10	29.00			
Unilever	241.50	242.50			

SINGAPORE		مستقلات	
Closing	Closing		
Feb. 13	Feb. 14		
Price	Price		
Singapore S	Singapore S		
1.05	2.55		
Accum	4.52	4.78	
Bacres	3.58	3.84	
Bovis	3.88	3.88	
Bukit Lintang	3.09	3.09	
Chuan Yee	3.09	3.02	

Closing Closing
 Feb. 13 Feb. 14
 Price Price
 Singapore S Singapore S

Accum	4.52	4.78
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Bovis	3.88	3.88
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 Feb. 13 Feb. 14
 Price Price
 Singapore S Singapore S

Accum	4.52	4.78
Bacres	3.58	3.84
Bovis	3.88	3.88
Bukit Lintang	3.09	3.09
Chuan Yee	3.09	3.02

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EXCHANGE RATES اسعار العملات الدولية

February 15		THE ECU		الدينكو	
USA	2.2862-2.2890				
Canada	2.6725-2.6745				
Switzerland	3.7180-3.7220				
W. Germany	3.3975-4.0000				
France	3.3650-3.3750				
Netherlands	4.3390-4.4010				
Belgian C.	6.650-6.65.11				
Belgian F.	6.65.11-6.65.81				
Sweden	9.5350-9.5680				
Denmark	12.5850-12.5860				
Germany	2.9230-11.2930				
Italy	1.8110-1.853.50				
Spain	152.136-153.45				
Portugal	108.00-108.20				
Japan	25.74-26.75				
Japan	557.00-558.00				
Ireland	1.0615-1.0630				
DM		الدينكو			
Frankfurt		Exchange Rates for the ECU		February 15	
Foreign Exchange Fixings		Official Brussels Fixing			
	Feb. 14	Feb. 15			
USA	1.7319	1.7385	FR/Lux Conc	40.5936	2.4968
			Deutsche Mark	2.4968	
			Dutch Guilder	2.75542	
			Pound Sterling	0.623003	
			Swiss Franc	7.80235	
			French Franc	6.8389	
			Italian Lira	1158.13	
			Irish Pound	0.674179	
			US Dollar	1.45736	
			Swiss Franc	2.32327	
			Spanish Peseta	95.8545	
			Swedish Krona	5.97444	
			Norwegian Krona	8.95858	
			Canadian Dollar	0.67688	
			Portuguese Escudo	156.888	
			Austrian Schilling	17.3014	
			Finnish Markka	3.51202	
			Japanese Yen	150.41	
			Bank Dracmas	20.457	

Britain	3,957.0	4,050.0
Belgium	3,700.0	3,707.0
Canada	1,492.4	1,509.0
Netherlands	90,765	90,745
Denmark	17,400	107,078
Sweden	5,161	5,153
France	42,685	42,685
Germany	35,200	35,200
Norway	35,890	35,720
Switzerland	41,800	41,820
Australia	1,156	1,150
Japan	13,946	13,947
Spain	2,612	2,610
Portugal	6,982	6,982
Greece	0,7735	0,7740
Finland	46,820	46,890

GOLD الذهب

Closing Gold Prices
(In US Dollars per troy ounce)

	Feb. 14	Feb. 15
London	\$67.50	\$68.50
Australia	\$76.18	\$68.50
Paris	\$68.50	\$68.50
Zurich	\$68.50	\$68.50
Hong Kong	\$68.20	Holiday

COMMODITIES	اسعار السلع والمعادن
London Commodity	كوكو

and Metal Exchange Closing Prices

Pounds Sterling per metric ton (except Silver)

	Feb. 14 Closing	Feb. 13 Closing
March	1431-1479	1502-1509
May	1456-1465	1514-1513
July	1497-1506	1532-1521
September	1516-1515	1538-1538
November	1516-1545	1545-1545
March	1525-1562	1590-1590
May	1590-1580	1600-1599

Total sales: 4,160 tons of 10 tonnes.

ALUMINUM

	Feb. 15 Closing	Feb. 14 Closing
Spot	946-950	946-948
Three months	957-957.5	954-955
Sales	4,075 tons	3,159 tons

Market steady

ROBUSTA COFFEE

	£ per tonne	£ per tonne
March	1425-1454	1425-1462
May	1480-1476	1485-1491
July	1500-1495	1500-1500
September	1527-1526	1540-1539
November	1528-1525	1542-1539
December	1534-1533	1545-1543

Market steady

COFFER		نحاس	
2 per tonne			
Wholesale			
Cash	1326-1330	1328-1332	
Three months	1342-1347	1343-1343	
Settle	21,700 tons	7,250 tons	
Market steady at lower levels			
Cathodes			
Cash	1275-1280	1287-1288	
Three months	1307-1310	1299-1301	
Settle	3,400 tons	150 tons	
Market quiet			

ICO COFFEES	
March 1930-1950 1545-1590 Sales: 4,272 lots of 5 tonnes.	
Other Mild Arabicas Robustas Cofee, Daily Prices (1976) Milled Arabica Other Mild Rob (1968) Colombians Unwashed Arabica Cofee-Daily Prices (1968) Bremen-Hamburg Price	
100.00	191.00
150.00	150.00
159.25	160.00
160.00	160.00
159.38	161.13
177.00	178.00
176.00	176.00
171.00	171.42
175.94	176.13

LEAD	رصاص
	£ per tonne
Cash	505-595
Three months	494-495
Sales	17,575 tons
	Marked closely

Sales	582 tons	222 tons
Spot	Market steady	
SILVER	فضة	
	Pence per troy ounce	
Spot	1515-1525	1635-1640
Three months	1555-1560	1685-1690
Sales	248 warrants	102 warrants
	Marked demand steady	
TIN	ثانك	
	\$ per long ton	
Current Conf.		\$ per long ton
March		302.00-302.50
May		301.50-302.00
August		302.50-303.50
October		302.00-302.50
Futures volume	14,187 lots of 50 tonnes each	
	Tone: Irregular	
WOOL	صوف	(Greasy Wool)
October	(NT)	(NT)
December	(NT)	(NT)
March	(NT)	(NT)
May	(NT)	(NT)

Standard	7800-7950	7380-7395	July	(NT)	(NT)
Three months	7550-7580	7450-7480	October	(NT)	(NT)
Sales	1,095 tons	450 tons	December	(NT)	(NT)
Market very steady			March	(NT)	(NT)
				Due to inactive trading there were not lots traded	
High Grade			<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> COTTON </div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> قطن </div>
Cash	7800-7810	7380-7395			
Three months	7550-7570	7450-7470			
Sales	Nil tons	Nil tons			
Market idle			February 15		

ZINC		دینك
Liverpool spot cotton and shipment prices in U.S. cents per pound (previous levels in brackets) as supplied by a leading trading company.		
Market shipping options Friday included:		
U.S. Memphis (1 1/16 inch stick middling).		
Feb-Mar 90.90 offered (90.50).		
U.S. California (1 1/8 inch stick middling).		
Feb-Mar 90.00 offered (100.00).		
Soviet (1 1/16 inch stick middling).		
Feb-Mar 100.00 offered (98.00).		
Egypt (Shin 80 Feb. 124.15 offered (JUNGH).		
Sudan Barakat (1 1/8 inch).		
Feb-Mar No. 38, unquoted offered (124.73).		
2 parities		
Cash	389-401	387-395
Three months ..	410-411	398-400
Sales	27.00 ton	2.775 ton
Market viewed steady		

Stock Market Indices			
	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	
World	125.4	124.4	Up 2.6
Europe	111.3	110.7	Up 3.7
U.S. (1)	121.5	123.7	Up 1.9
U.K.	184.4	183.0	Up 2.2
Japan	265.9	268.6	Up 1.4
Canada (2)	291.2	194.1	Up 0.9
Germany	87.6	88.9	Up 4.5
France	129.3	128.7	Up 4.8
Australia	126.9	129.2	Up 1.8
Spain	51.7	50.8	Up 1.4
Switzerland	98.8	96.8	Up 1.8
Netherlands	89.7	83.7	Up 2.6
Italy	69.4	59.3	Up 6.2
Belgium	113.1	112.8	Up 1.4
Denmark	104.8	104.6	Up 1.7
Norway	273.5	273.5	Up 2.4
Denmark	119.5	119.6	Down 1.3
Austria	133.2	133.4	Up 0.1

FEB-MAR NO. 95, UNQUOTE OFFERS (11/5/91)		
Feb-Mar No. 95B, unquoted offers (105/79), Paraguay (1 3/32 inch).		
Feb-Mar 95B (\$4.00).		
Mexico (1 1/16 inch skirt midling).		
Feb-Mar 95B, unquoted offers (\$6.00).		
Columbia Coastal Crop (1 3/32 inch).		
Feb-Mar 97.50 offered (\$5.00).		

ROTTERDAM WHEAT		
Prices C&F (to US No. 2 Northern and/or Northern Dink Spring)		
Prices in US Dollars		
February	198.00	199.00
March	198.00	194.00
April-May	192.00	192.00
May-June	199.00	199.00
June-July	190.00	190.00

SOYMEAL U.S.		
Spot	242.00	242.00
Jan-March	237.00	237.00
April	237.00	237.00

(1) NYSE (2) TSE

Index converted to Jan 1970 Base

1980 1 Jan 1970 equals 100

B.C.

SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD

PAN-A-VISION

a rare astigmatism peculiar to FILM CRITICS.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"SOMETIMES IT'S ME, BUT MOSTLY HE JUST GETS UP ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE BED."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- 1 Bearing
- 5 Prepare
- 9 Wagnerian heroine
- 11 Poem
- 12 Kingsley novel
- 14 Quencher
- 15 A famous
- 16 Dee
- 19 GI's rifle
- 22 Festive board
- 23 "Camera"
- 24 Apple
- 25 Variety
- 26 Wolfert and Levin
- 27 Submissive
- 28 British mystery writer
- 29 Gypsy
- 30 Money: slang
- 31 James Dean film
- 32 Antarctic hero
- 33 Long live!
- 34 River to the Rio Grande
- 41 Final word
- DOWN
- 1 Gull's cry
- 2 O'Neill play
- 3 One of 26
- 4 - Turner
- 5 "Teatro Alla -"
- 6 Biblical word
- 7 Final word
- 8 Belgian commune
- 9 Boss utterance
- 10 Repulsed
- 13 Seed
- 15 Attire
- 17 New
- 18 Quencher
- 19 GI's rifle
- 22 Festive board
- 23 "Camera"
- 24 Apple
- 25 Variety
- 26 Wolfert and Levin
- 27 Submissive
- 28 British mystery writer
- 29 Gypsy
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- 31 James Dean film
- 32 Antarctic hero
- 33 Long live!
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- 41 Final word

Yesterday's Answer:

- 1 Clairvoyant's gift
- 2 Relative
- 3 Of an ass
- 4 Tangway
- 5 Indistinct
- 6 Night
- 7 before
- 8 Merriman

Believe It or Not!

GEORGE WASHINGTON SERVED UNDER BRITISH GENERAL BRIDGMAN IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN 1755. THROUGH SEVERAL BATTLES, PARTICULARLY IN A BATTLE OF THE MONONGAHELA RIVER IN VIRGINIA DURING WHICH 2 HORSES WERE SHOT OUT FROM UNDER HIM AND 4 BULLETS PASSED THROUGH HIS COAT.

AS A GENTLEMAN FARMER IN VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON HAD SUCH A REPUTATION FOR FAIRNESS AND HONESTY THAT BRIDGMAN OFFERED HIM A POSITION AS A MAJOR IN THE BRITISH ARMY. WASHINGTON REFUSED, SAYING HE WAS SO USED TO HIS ACCOUNTS THAT HE WOULD BE MORE THAN A DOLLAR OFF IN FIGURING WHAT WAS DUE HIM - ALTHOUGH THE WAR LASTED 8 YEARS.

Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

Letter-Perfect Defense

North dealer. North-South vulnerable.

NORTH

♠ A J 5
♥ Q 8 7 2
♦ K Q 10 6
♣ K 3

EAST

♠ 8 2
♥ 6 4 3
♦ A 9
♣ A J 10 8 5

THE BIDDING:

North East South West
1♣ 2♦ 2♥ 3♠

Opening lead - two of clubs.

Top-notch defense rests mostly on inferences drawn from either the bidding or the play. These inferences are usually easy to spot, because all that is needed is a willingness to try to deduce how the unseen cards are divided before proceeding with the play.

Take this case where the defense must be letter-perfect for the contract to be stopped. West leads the club two, dummy plays the three, and East meets his first test by playing the eight, which wins.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

AXYDLBAAXE
is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

SEJC SPVQU XPV UP KO CEY
MNX SYAY OJQQKT: AVT OPA
MEYQCYA, PA CAX CP RJCRE
J QKCCQY IKC PO EYJGYT!

— APIYAC EYXAC EYQQYA

Yesterday's Cryptquote: NOTHING IS HARD WORK AS LONG AS YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY SOMEBODY TO DO IT.—O.A. BATTISTA

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

	Monday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Assr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:36	6:55	12:42	4:00	6:23	7:53	
Medina	5:49	6:56	12:43	3:58	6:20	7:50	
Nejd	5:06	5:27	12:10	3:26	5:48	7:18	

SAUDI RADIO

On FM at 96 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band
On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band
On MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band

MONDAY

Afternoon Transmission	Evening Transmission
2:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Champions of Solidarity	9:10 Light Music
2:20 On Islam	9:15 A Chat and A Song
2:30 Melody Time	9:45 Pioneers of Knowledge
3:00 NEWS	10:00 A Viewpoint
3:10 Press Review	10:00 Music
3:15 Music	10:15 NEWS
3:20 Arabic Song	10:25 S.A. —
	A Daily Chronicle
3:30 A Selection of Music	10:30 Dreamland
3:40 —	A Leaf from Life's Notebook
	11:00 Music
3:50 Closedown	11:10 In Concert
	11:45 On Islam
	12:00 Concert Choice
	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	01:00 Closedown

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOC Magazine
Reports: Actualities	America: Letter
Opinion: Analyses	Cultural: Letter
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
News Summary	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
9:00 Special English: News: Feature, The Making of a Nation	
News Summary	
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	
10:00 News Roundup	
Reports: Actualities	
10:05 Opening: Analyses	

BBC

Morning Transmission	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.00 World News	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	5.15 Report on Religion
8.30 Sarah Ward	6.00 Radio Newsreel
8.45 World Today	6.15 Outlook
9.00 Newsdesk	7.00 World News
9.30 Opera Star	7.09 Commentary
10.00 World News	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	7.45 World Today
10.30 Sarah Ward	8.00 World News
10.45 Something to Show You	8.09 Books and Writers
11.00 World News	8.30 Take One
11.09 Reflections	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.15 Piano Style	9.00 World News
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.09 News about Britain
12.00 World News	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.09 British Press Review	9.30 Farming World
12.15 World Today	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.30 Financial News	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.40 Look Ahead	10.43 Look Ahead
12.45 The Tony Myatt	10.45 Ulster in Focus
Evening Transmission	11.00 World News
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
1.30 Discovery	12.15 Talkabout
2.00 World News	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.09 News about Britain	1.00 World News
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1.09 World Today
2.30 Sports International	1.25 Financial News
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.35 Book Choice
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.40 Reflections
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.45 Sports Round-up
4.00 World News	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

DHAHRAN TV

	4:30	5:13	6:01	6:21	6:44	7:12	8:00
Children's Show	Grizzly Adams	Housecall	Big John, Little John	Mind Your Language	Switch	NFL Playoffs	
Mr. Rogers: Wearing A Cast	Spring Storm	Diseases Of The Elderly	Great Escape	No. 2	Butterfly Morning	Los Angeles Vs Tampa Bay	

PHARMACIES

(Open Monday Night)

JEDDAH	University Road	Tel.
Aiman Pharmacy	Sabil Road	75255
Al-Okhwah Pharmacy		40319
MECCA		
Al-Batterji Pharmacy	Ajyad	21673
Al-Azizah Pharmacy	Al-Azizah	62042
RIYADH		
Al-Halwa Drug Store	Manfouha Main St.	
Jeddah Pharmacy	Imam Faisal ibn Turki St.	
Al-Farazdaq Drug Store	Al-Farazdaq St.	
TAIF		
Wael Pharmacy	Behind King's Hospital	
Al-Hayat Pharmacy	Shehar, Main St.	
DAMMAM		
Al-Tasir Pharmacy	Qatif Road	23754
AL-KHOBAR		
Al-Jazirah Pharmacy	Near Al-Jazirah Clinic	41439
BOFUF		
Al-Ahsa Drug Store	Municipality St.	21547

Your Individual Horoscope

— Frances Drake

FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Enjoy a private talk with a friend. An unexpected romantic encounter. Protect health from overindulgence in food and drink.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)

Not a time for doing things on the sly. You could be found out. Social life OK, but romance has a surprising twist. Accent discretion.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)

Utilize a fresh approach to career projects. Don't let romantic problems interfere with work performance. Seek privacy at home.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)

Mental blues evaporate. Mixing business with pleasure could lead to an embarrassing situation. Don't be rushed into signing papers.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)

Investigate ways to spruce up living quarters. Travel could exceed budget. A guest may arrive at an inappropriate moment.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

A talk with a close one leads to uncharted areas. The p.m. finds you in the mood for love.

Watch arguments over assets. **LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

A change of routine your spirits. Unexpected expenses could arise. Careful in whom you let Patrons are work-worriers.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

New romantic introductions, but forego romantic tryst with a worker. Too much party could affect your new adversely.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

New insights at domestic matters. Mix business with social life. Little accomplished. You're the mood for love at first sight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

A fresh approach to problems is needed. Unexpected visitors upset home routine. Or with family before last invitations.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

New ideas and opportunities. You can afford to take a risk. Care required with rumors. Pay no heed to gossip.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

You could easily overshoot now on travel relationships. Do something new to stimulate your outlook on life.

هكذا من الاله

A group of
protestors
marches toward
the British and
South African
embassies in
Washington last
week.



Marion Brando attends the funeral service for Jimmy Durante in Beverly Hills last month.



Designed to
replace long
ground convoys,
UH-60
helicopters
undergo tests at
Port Campbell,
Kentucky.



Oswaldo Testa's collection of winter coats at a show in Milan recently.

Seven Russians,
the first to reach
the North Pole
on skis, were
honored in
London
recently.



A U.S. Marine in sniping school on Okinawa.



Los Angeles, last week, was flooded after a pacific storm dumped almost three inches of rain in 24 hours.



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PAGE 12

International

No fast release for 50, prof says

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP) — The leader of a delegation of 49 Americans, who met with the Iranian militants holding 50 Americans hostage, says he does not believe the hostages will be released soon.

After returning from Iran with the group Friday night, delegation leader Norman Forer said: "There is no indication that the hostages will be freed soon." He was referring to reports that formation of a United Nations commission to investigate the alleged crimes of the Shah could pave the way for the freedom of the hostages within two weeks.

"When there is no acknowledgement in our country that we were involved in the hundreds of thousands of (Iranian) people, there will be no freedom for the hostages," added Forer, a University of Kansas professor.

The delegation, organized by the Committee for American-Iranian Crisis Resolution, went to Iran at the invitation of the militant students, Forer said.

At the United Nations, meanwhile, Secretary-General Kuri Waldheim worked Saturday on details of a five-member commission to investigate Iran's grievances against the Shah. Waldheim's spokesman said the panel could be named Sunday or Monday.

Spokesman Francois Giuliani told reporters "some details remain to be worked out" in the plan that could be a step leading to the release of the hostages. He said not all members of the panel have been selected.

Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, in an interview over Greek television, said the hostages would not be freed until the commission delivered its findings and the United States "undertakes" its obligations. It appeared to be a harder link than Bani-Sadr had taken before, when he indicated the Americans might be released once the commission began its investigation. The hostages have been held since Nov. 4.

In the interview by a correspondent for Athens' Hellenic Radio and Television, Bani-Sadr was asked if the hostage would be released before or after the commission completes its work. The president said that as soon as the commission announced the results of its investigation and America undertakes its obligations, "then we shall see."

Bani-Sadr listed the "return" of the exiled Shah from Panama as one of the unresolved obligations, although he had said previously the United States would have to agree not to block Iran's efforts to return the Shah and his wealth. He repeated the other obligations as U.S. acknowledgement of alleged U.S.



President Tito in his hospital bed last month.

crimes against the Iranian people during the Shah's rule and a pledge not to interfere in Iranian affairs.

In the interview, conducted in French, Bani-Sadr also said Iran's ruling revolutionary council had reviewed proposed members of the international commission and had approved them. He gave no names or other details. The Athens announcer did not say when the interview was held, but it was believed to have been Friday.

Well-placed diplomats at the United Nations said Friday that lawyers from Algeria, Bangladesh, Venezuela, France and Syria would be named to the panel and leave for Iran later in the week.

Workers tell Tito they'll 'never stray'

BELGRADE, Feb. 17, (R) — Yugoslav workers have sent an emotional message to the critically ill President Josip Broz Tito, swearing to continue their leader's unique brand of Communism and remain independent of Moscow.

Official sources said there was now virtually no hope that the 87-year-old president would survive the heart and kidney complications that set in as a result of the amputation of his left leg last month.

The last bulletin issued by Tito's eight-man team of doctors Saturday said his condition remained grave and that they were taking "intensive measures" to save his life. The president has been in a coma for three days.

In a widely publicized goodwill message Saturday night a workers' congress in the major industrial town of Kragujevac pledged to continue Tito's policy of non-alignment and workers' self-management.

They declared: "Comrade Tito, we swear to you never to stray from your path."

Tito broke with the Soviet bloc in 1948 to pursue independent policies at home and abroad.

His Communist party, aided by security police, has maintained supreme authority. But it has been a more moderate Communism than in any of the countries of the Soviet bloc.

In an editorial Sunday the official newspaper *Borba* stressed again that Yugoslavia could look after its own defense, without any outside help.

He was visited in the hospital in the northern city of Ljubljana Saturday by four top officials, all members of the two collective leadership bodies which Tito set up to take over the reins of power when he retired or died.

Both groups, officials said, have functioned smoothly since the president was first admitted to the hospital in early January.

Fresh violence claims six in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Feb. 17 (Agencies) — Six people have died in outbreaks of violence in El Salvador, where leftist militants continued to occupy the Spanish embassy.

Three guerrillas were killed and several soldiers wounded Saturday in a clash near the capital.

Elsewhere, police found three bodies, all of them riddled with bullets and the third pinned with a note which read: "Shot for traitor."

Efforts were continuing to secure the release of six hostages, including two diplomats, still held in the Spanish embassy 11 days after it was seized by members of the Popular League of Feb. 28.

Court sources said several of the jailed activists whose freedom they had demanded would be released soon but others would be put on trial.

Leftists also seized the office of the Central American University to demand a halt to alleged official misbehavior, and workers occupied the Salvadorian Institute of Foreign Trade to demand wage increases.

Leftists hold more than 600 hostages in embassies, government offices, and businesses here.

The hundreds of hostages in hands of the militants have virtually tied the hands of El Salvador's civilian-military junta.

The Popular Revolutionary Bloc, one of the left-wing groups, held 50 hostages in a government bank and about 200 more in the offices of a government water and sewer administration office, plus 20 in the offices of a private industrial institute.

The government was said to be considering the risks of an armed intervention to free the hostages. On Feb. 12 police stormed the occupied offices of the moderate Christian Democrat Party, killing four leftists and freeing 10 hostages.

But a foreign diplomat who asked not to be identified said the present occupations are "a much higher risk type of operation."

"The government cannot send forces into these buildings unless it plans to lose about half of the hostages," he estimated.

Most previous occupations have ended peacefully after minimal government concessions, often involving the release of jailed leftists.

The civilian-military junta that took over after a military coup last Oct. 15 pledged economic, political and social reforms. But the leftists say the promises are not being kept and vow to continue their fight for power.

Leftists say they see no alternative to violence to improve the lot of El Salvador's rural poor, who make up well over half of the population of 4.8 million.

Rightist groups, and at times government forces, have responded in kind and in the past year hundreds of Salvadorians were said to have died in political violence. Hundreds more have reportedly vanished without a trace.

Trudeau favored in Canadian vote

TORONTO, Feb. 17 (AP) — In an abrupt reversal of political fortunes, the "rehired" Pierre Elliott Trudeau appears to be leading his Liberal party toward victory in parliamentary elections Monday over a Conservative government that took power in Canada just nine months ago.

A Gallup poll released Saturday gave the Liberals a wide edge over Prime Minister Joe Clark's Progressive Conservatives — 48 per cent to 28 per cent among decided voters.

"I can smell victory here," a rejuvenated Trudeau told a crowd of supporters in Quebec City last week.

But the often brutal winter could always upend political forecasts in the balloting — Canada's first February election in almost a century. Conservative voters here have a reputation for making it to the polls no matter what the weather.

Clark, 40, came to office in elections last May in which Canadian voters clearly showed they had grown weary of 16 years of Liberal rule, 11 of them with Trudeau as prime minister.

But within six months it was evident that the Conservative leader, the youngest prime minister in Canadian history, had similarly disappointed many of his countrymen — with a switch from promises of a tax cut to proposals for hefty tax increases and with a plain personality that did not fit the image many had of a prime minister.

Last Dec. 13, the Liberals and socialist New Democrats combined to bring down Clark's minority government in a parliamentary vote of no-confidence.



Pierre Trudeau

Clark's government precipitated the election showdown with a bold austerity budget calling for an 18-cent-a-gallon boost in the gasoline tax and a 4 dollar-a-barrel rise in domestic crude oil prices.

In calling for the no-confidence vote, the opposition assailed the budget as an "outright betrayal" of Clark's 1979 election promises to cut taxes.

Trudeau suggests — without saying flatly — that a Liberal government would not raise the gasoline tax. And he says he would try to keep the domestic oil price rise below \$4.

But Clark contends Canadians know they need this kind of "economic realism" to cut down government deficits, boost domestic oil exploration and attain energy self-sufficiency by 1990.

pared to 40 per cent for the Liberals. The Liberals won fewer seats because so much of their vote was concentrated in one province — Quebec — while the Conservative vote was more evenly distributed over districts nationwide.

Ontario province, particularly the area of Toronto, Canada's largest city, is considered the key to Monday's election.

The Liberals appear to have a shot at winning more than 55 of Ontario's 95 seats, thereby reversing last year's results in the province. Ontario accounts for more than one-third of the seats in Commons.

The New Democrats may make their best showing in years. The Gallup poll gives the leftist party 23 per cent of the decided voters. It received 20 per cent last year.

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Mugabe cancels rally as safety precaution

Nkomo supporters beaten and buried by Patriotic Front

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Feb. 17 (Agencies) — Rhodesian nationalist leader Robert Mugabe Sunday called off a major rally in this south-western city, apparently fearing for his life after two assassination attempts.

Around 35,000 people turned out in a sweltering football stadium to hear Mugabe, but after two hours aides announced he would not be coming.

Police sharpshooters manned rooftop observation posts near the stadium as part of tight security arrangements following a bomb attack against Mugabe a week ago and a grenade strike on his Salisbury home four days earlier.

"It is the security situation. We believe he would be at risk here," an official of his Zimbabwe African National Union — Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) party said.

But police said they were not aware of the security risk. "Domestic reasons in Salisbury" had kept Mugabe away, a policeman said, but declined to elaborate.

Sidney Sekaranai, ZANU-PF vice-secretary for health, read out a message from Mugabe to the crowd saying, "I am extremely sorry to say I cannot come to Bulawayo for the meeting."

In his message, Mugabe said "certain developments" in Rhodesia had forced him to put off this meeting but did not go into details.

Bulawayo is regarded as the heartland of support for Joshua Nkomo, Mugabe's former ally in the Patriotic Front partnership.

The crowd that turned out for Mugabe was less than one-third the size of the gathering which Nkomo attracted in Bulawayo two weeks ago.

In speeches at the rally before it was announced Mugabe would not be coming, ZANU-PF officials attacked British Governor Lord Soames for his moves against ZANU-PF in recent weeks.



Robert Mugabe addressing a political rally in Rhodesia. A similar event was called off Sunday, apparently because Mugabe feared for his life.

The governor has barred Enos Nkala, one of Mugabe's senior aides and an election candidate from taking an active part in the campaign and banned ZANU-PF from electioneering small south-eastern districts.

Lord Soames has accused renegades loyal to Mugabe of widespread violent intimidation, but Sekaranai rejected the charge saying ZANU-PF was "the most disciplined party."

On Saturday, five persons who attended a political rally for Nkomo were beaten up and buried in two shallow graves, according to one of the two persons who clawed their way to survival.

Beauty Jimu, 19, said she and her relatives were rounded up by collaborators of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic

Front faction) Wednesday night in their village of Mrewa, about 100 kilometers north-east of here, and beaten by guerrillas who accused them of supporting the Patriotic Front party.

Both Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF and Nkomo's Patriotic Front are among nine parties vying for seats in the new 100-seat executive national assembly. The remaining 20 seats are reserved for the white minority population outnumbered 22-1 by blacks, that has ruled Rhodesia for 90 years.

"There is so much intimidation and thuggery by ZANU-PF that it is impossible to go out into the field," an official said.

A candidate in the Mrewa area said 15 party workers were sent out to campaign last Tuesday but only two returned.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

While paying a business visit to the personnel manager of a certain company here in London, I chanced to witness a strange scene. The manager, as he was walking me out of his office, turned without warning to the telephone operator, a young girl, and said, as if completely by the way: "Oh, Miss So-and-So, we are installing a new reception system. Please go and collect your card and pay from the cashier. The cashier's office already knows about it."

The cold, even heartless efficiency of this mode of dispatch shocked me. Business here appears to treat the employees as though they were pieces of machinery; a piece becomes too old or ill fitting, and out it goes. No wonder the labor unions are strong here, I thought. No wonder they watch employers like hawks — any false move and its "making representations," then "arbitration," then, and all too often, "industrial action."

I am not going to say that things are better back home. Many a time an employee finds himself or herself out in the cold, then finds out that he has been systematically cheated of even the insurance money the boss should have been paying on his behalf just for such an emergency. The employee in such cases is then literally left with nothing, however hard and long he had served the business.

But the employee in our parts, lacking union protection, sometimes takes his matter in his own hands. A companion director I knew in Beirut some time ago tried to fire one of his workers. He called him into the office, high up on the seventh floor of the building, and said to him: "Your time is up. Here is the money you owe you. Goodbye." The worker, a burly young man, replied in the same matter-of-fact manner: "And yours too, I'm throwing you right out of the window."

The boss looked at the man carefully, saw that he meant it, and offered: "Perhaps we can come to some arrangement."

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awsat

U.S. Olympic officials meet Carter counsel in Placid

LAKE PLACID, New York, Feb. 17, (Agencies) — U.S. Olympic leaders have met a special envoy sent by President Jimmy Carter, who has been working to force the removal of the 1980 summer games from Moscow.

Officials of the International Olympic Committee refused to comment when asked if White House counsel Lloyd Cutler had seen IOC President Lord Killam during his visit Saturday to Lake Placid, where 37 nations are competing in the winter Olympics.

But U.S. Olympic Committee president Robert Kane told reporters he and USOC general secretary Don Miller met Cutler to discuss Washington's demand that U.S. competitors boycott the Olympic summer games unless Soviet troops pull out of Afghanistan by next Wednesday.

The IOC last week refused to take the games away from Moscow, rejecting the U.S. charge that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan made it unsuitable as the location for a peaceful world sports gathering.

Carter said that unless the pullout is completed by Feb. 20, the White House will insist that Americans stay away from Moscow.

Kane said the USOC, which under IOC rules has until May 24 to accept or reject the games invitations, reiterated to Cutler that their organization did not have the authority to withdraw from the games formally until its governing body, house of delegates, meets in Colorado Springs on April 11 and 12.

Reliable sources said the White House was

pressing the USOC to announce a boycott immediately after Feb. 20.

Kane told a press conference this week the USOC would cling to any faint hope the Soviet intervention might end in time permit American teams to take part in Olympics, for which many athletes have training for years.

In another development, the hanging political banners at the Olympic field has been banned. Bob Allen, the build director, said Saturday.

"Everybody is talking about politics. It's not a sport thing," said Allen. "We don't want sports to be a political banner."

Allen said the decision to prohibit the work also was made because some of the pointed on bed sheets by enthusiastic fans hid the flower displays a company had a great deal of money to exhibit at the house, site of the Olympic hockey and figure skating competitions.

2 Poles first to scale Mt. Everest in winter

WARSAW, Feb. 17 (R) — Two Polish climbers Sunday made the first ascent of Mount Everest in winter, the official Polish news agency Pao reported.

The pair, Leszek Cichy, 29, from Warsaw and Krzysztof Wielicki, 30, from Wrocław were members of a team which had made several unsuccessful attempts on the 8,848-meter peak.

Everest was first scaled in 1953 by Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay.

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